

# Vulcan Advocate

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VULCAN, ALBERTA DECEMBER 23 1914

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

## WHEN THEY AWAKE ON CHRISTMAS MORN

will the kiddies have the usual delights from Santa Claus? Give the full measure of joy to them, you were a kiddie once upon a time.

Here are a few suggestions: Dolls, Games, Fire Engines, Steam Engines, Drums, China Dishes, Enamel Dishes, Arks, Pop Guns, Teddy Bears, Horns, Clocks, all kinds of Animals.

There are the others: Father, Mother, Sister, Brother, Sweetheart, Wife, and we have a selection from which you can please all:

VICTROLAS, KODAKS, CHOCOLATES, TOILET CASES, PIPE RACKS, ASH TRAYS, TIE RACKS, SHAVING MIRRORS

**D. C. JONES**

## PREPARE FOR THE WINTER NOW

The COLD WEATHER is with us now. You will require a TANK HEATER. We also have a good supply of STORM DOORS AND WINDOWS

**Vulcan Co-operative COMPANY, LIMITED**

## Vulcan Transfer

I am now open to do all kinds of

DRAYING, CARTING, and TRANSFER

CONTRACTS AND BUILDING

**PETER TERRY**

## Have Your Photo Made To-day

It's still not too late for the holidays. See our beautiful photo calendars. \$6.00 per dozen, with your photo or one of baby in it.

Twelve post cards and one artistic folder mount for \$2.00.

Unique folders \$7.00 per dozen. Don't delay, but come early. Remember twelve photos make 12 Xmas presents.

We do the best finishing.

**W. J. MORTON**  
The Vulcan Studio

**THE VULCAN BAKERY**  
BEST BREAD DAILY  
CATERING

F. SMART VULCAN

## The Elections

The polling day on Monday last was devoid of any excitement, and little if any of the spirit of former years was shown. Thirty-four voters polled for the four candidates. Messrs. R. E. Dodds, A. G. Spooner, P. H. Irving and F. Smart, and when the votes were counted the results were:

Dodds, 31; Spooner, 29; Irving, 18; Smart 16. The new council is composed of the three candidates polling the highest number of votes. The chairman of the council will be elected at the first meeting of the new council.

None of the members of the old council are on the new one, Messrs. E. M. Clark, (reeve), Terry and Lebow being the retiring members.

Last year five nominees stood for election, Messrs. E. M. Clark, T. B. Lebow, P. Terry, R. E. Dodds and E. J. Charters, when the votes were as follows: Clark, 45; Lebow, 33; Terry 25; Dodds, 22 and Charters 17, being a total of 142 votes against 94 this year.

Mr. A. J. Flood was the returning officer at both elections, and the counting this year was done by Mr. J. A. Lindsay and Mr. Glover.

## Patriotic Dance

On New Year's Eve there is to be a dance held in the school house at Eastway. The dance is being arranged by Mr. Arthur Bond, and all the money taken from the sale of tickets will be given over to the Patriotic Fund. The price of the tickets is \$1, ladies free. Supper will be served. It is hoped the district will give full support to this dance and that there will be a substantial amount of money to be sent to the Fund.

## Only 2 Days Now

And then we shall have Christmas on us once more, dear old Christmas, the one season of the year above all others that carries us away with its gladness, its happiness and its fellow feeling.

Whatever is going on in other parts of the world, Christmas must not be overlooked, if we forget that we forget all that is dearest in life, in memory and in feeling. It is not a season for self, it is a season for others. We think of others, people far away whom we have not seen for years, for we know that they are thinking of us. And in the thoughts that rise we remember how happy we have been made by the thoughtfulness of others.

Are we not going to contribute to the happiness of our friends? Here is a list that will help us.

CANDIES AND CHOCOLATES—Elves Bros., D. C. Jones, H. W. Reeves, Quality Store, Vulcan Meat and Grocery Store, Vulcan Bakery.

FRUITS, fresh and preserved—H. W. Reeves, 4X Market, Elves Bros., Quality Store, Vulcan Meat and Grocery Store.

TOYS—Irving's Ltd., H. W. Reeves, D. C. Jones.

CUTLERY, CLOCKS, ETC.—Lindsay Hardware, Wolfe & Pettman, M. H. Kahler.

LADIES FANCY GOODS—Elves Bros., H. W. Reeves.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES—D. C. Jones, Elves Bros., Quality Store, H. W. Reeves, Vulcan Meat and Grocery Store.

PERFUMES—D. C. Jones, H. W. Reeves.

SPORTING GOODS—Wolfe & Pettman, Lindsay Hardware Co.

GENTS TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS—A. G. Spooner, H. W. Reeves.

CHRISTMAS, CARDS, BOOKS, TOILET ARTICLES, FOUNTAIN PENS—D. C. Jones.

PHOTOGRAPHY—W. J. Morton.

GLASS AND CHINA—Irving's Ltd., Lindsay Hardware, H. W. Reeves, M. H. Kahler.

GENTS FURNISHINGS—A. G. Spooner, Elves Bros., H. W. Reeves FANCY LINENS, CUSHION COVERS, ETC.—H. W. Reeves, Elves Bros.

PICTURES AND FURNITURE—Irving's Ltd.

GRAMOPHONES, VICTROLAS—D. C. Jones.

WATCHES, RINGS, JEWELRY, ETC.—M. H. Kahler.

PHONOGRAPHS—C. B. Shimp.

The sooner you shop, the better the service, the larger the range of choice. There is no time to be lost, for there are so many things to be done, that really one has to bustle if everything is to be looked after. And the shopping is the most important.

## I.O.O.F. Banquet

Following their idea of last year, the members of the Vulcan Odd-fellows Lodge are going to see the old year out and the new year in this year, by having a fraternal gathering on New Year's Eve.

There will be a meeting at the Masonic Hall of the Oddfellows, who will attend Watchnight Service from 11.30 to midnight. This they will follow up by a banquet at the Imperial hotel, and then they will again resort to the Hall to finish out the morning in their accustomed style of having a good time.

The attention of all local Odd-fellows is called to this occasion as arrangements have to be made in connection with it, and all who are desirous of participating are asked to notify the secretary.

## Funeral Service

The funeral service of Marietta Ferguson, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Ferguson, was conducted on Saturday afternoon in the Masonic Hall, when a large number of friends gathered to pay their last respects.

As the body was borne in Mendelssohn's Funeral March was played. The service opened with the singing of the hymn, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

The Rev. D. K. Allan, who conducted the service, spoke a few words, taking the words of St. Paul, "For me to live is Christ, to die is gain," told how earnestly and sincerely she who had been so soon called home had lived in keeping with that verse of scripture. She had been a member of the Sunday School, and at the last communion, she had been accepted into the full communion of the Church.

After the service the "Dead March," in "Saul," was played, the congregation filing past the coffin.

Among the many wreaths were those from Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and family, the Sunday School, the Ladies Aid, The Ferrodale School, Ferrodale School Trustees, Highland School, Clover Leaf Rebekah Lodge No. 37, Vulcan Masonic Lodge No. 74, Mrs. Elves,

Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Torgeson, Mrs. Linnay, Mrs. Spooner and Mrs. Jennejohn.

The interment took place at Nanton on Sunday.

## Hockey Team

There was a meeting of the members of the hockey team on Wednesday night last when the manager and secretary-treasurer for the present season were elected. The first post fell to Mr. A. G. Spooner and Mr. J. Wolfe was elected to the other.

The club are getting into working order right away, and have decided that the rink shall be used for hockey purposes on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings between the hours of seven o'clock and eight o'clock. After that hour skating will prevail.

Arrangements for a match this week were to be made and the club will probably have their first tussle in a day or so. A set of goal nets have been ordered.

Hockey is one of the best games that the local sports put up. The team this year is stronger than it was last year, and we can look for some good games in the near future. The accommodation for spectators is an improvement on last year's arrangement.

## A Presentation

A special meeting of the Orphans Society was held in the Bank of Commerce apartments on Saturday evening. The society met for a farewell evening with Mr. Hermann Reed, who was one of its most prominent members, in anticipation of his departure for the east. After a very delightful mid-night lunch had been partaken of, to the sweet strains of "Tipperary" and bagpipe selections, Mr. A. W. Pentland voiced the sentiments of the other members regarding Mr. Reed's departure, and presented him with a handsome pipe and pouch. Mr. Reed suitably replied after which a few more gramophone selections were enjoyed, also a splendid demonstration of "pipeology" by Mr. Mold. A very pleasant evening was then brought to a close by the singing of "Auld

Lang Syne." On Monday evening Mr. Reed departed by the 6.30 on the first stage of his journey east. The orphans were at the station en masse and gave Herman a royal send off.

## A Useful Directory

Early in the new year it is the intention of the publishers to issue an almanac and business directory for Vulcan.

The almanac will be in sheet form, printed on good, lasting paper, strong enough for keeping and reference during the year. It will contain a calendar for the year 1915, a directory of all the business firms in Vulcan, particulars and meeting days of all societies, fraternal and otherwise, a rural and town telephone directory.

The sheet will also have views of Vulcan and district illustrative of the size and business of the town and the views of the country are a splendid index to the agricultural possibilities of the neighborhood.

These calendars will be distributed free to all paid up subscribers, and as there will only be a limited number for distribution and sale see that your name stands well in regard to your paper subscription.

## Recent Appointments

The appointment of Mr. George Edmond Mack and Alexander William Hamilton Thompson, of High River, as Justices of the Peace is announced in the last issue of the Alberta Gazette. The appointments meet with the general approval of the citizens of the town and district.

Mr. A. W. H. Thompson was also appointed Commissioner for neglected children for High River. George Richard Cooper, of Brunetta, and L. J. Adams, of Champion, were appointed commissioners for taking affidavits.

## OFFICIAL AUDITORS FOR 1915

Vulcan, A. Mitchell, R. L. Elves; Arrowwood, S. Fox; Baromet, A. Cameron, F. Roy; Blackie, C. R. Underhill; Brant, Chas. Kelly, T. L. Berringer; Cayley, G. B. Hall, H. C. Wingate, J. L. Stouane; Champion, W. A. Carmichael, J. F. Trevethick; Eastway, J. K. McLean; High River, C. A. Gigot, J. Stansfield; Pekisko, F. R. Pike; Tongue Creek, John McIntyre.

## Dramatic Evening

Last Thursday's meeting of the Mutual Improvement Society was in the hands of the dramatic committee, and they presented 'Betsy Baker' a one-act farce comedy, and 'A bachelor's reverie.'

There was a very good audience, and prior to the plays there were piano selections.

The first play was 'Betsy Baker' the story of a lady who was cured of her distaste for the rather superior affections of a loving and devoted husband. The lady in question, Mrs. Mouser, a part very ably played by Mrs. Nelson, had rather a contempt for the affection displayed towards her by her husband, Mr. Mouser, Mr. Whicher sustaining the part. Into this house of opposite ideas comes Mr. Crummy, the junior partner of Mr. Mouser, and by an intrigue with Betsy Baker, whom he gets to feign a love for Mr. Mouser, the lady of the house is brought to see the value of a loving husband. Mr. Mold was good as the junior partner and Miss Douglass as Betsy could not have been improved upon.

'A bachelor's reverie' was particularly commendable, the part of the reminiscent bachelor being in the capable hands of Constable Petre. His delivery of the lines was good and the various ladies who impersonated the long list of the fickle bachelor's attachments were costumed in an exceedingly appropriate manner.

The evening, although not of great length, was in every way successful and those who were present enjoyed a splendid entertainment.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, January 7th, when the evening will be in the hands of the social committee.

A Bright and Merry  
Christmas  
And Many of Them  
To All Our Many  
Friends and Clients  
Yours Sincerely

**FLOOD & WHICHER**

VULCAN

ALBERTA

The Ferrodale school concert takes place on Wednesday evening in the Shimp Hall, Vulcan. A splendid program of miscellaneous items and an operetta, "Cinderella" have been prepared, and a warm welcome is extended to all the parents and children residing in the town and district to attend.

We regret to report the death, on Thursday afternoon last, of Marietta Ferguson, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Ferguson, of Vulcan. Diabets was the cause of death. Marietta Ferguson was only fourteen years of age.



## PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Grocers.

**Zam-Buk**

### An Ancient Prophecy

A reader of the Figaro communicates to that newspaper the following prediction, dated 1700, taken from the archives of Cautevats:

"When horseless vehicles run in the streets;

"When men can speak from one end of the world to the other;

"In the year 1914;

"In May there will be talk of war;

"In June it will be decided on;

"In July it will be declared;

"In August there will be tears in the eyes of mothers and sweethearts;

"In September hostilities will continue."

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

### Up-to-Date Stamps

The postage stamp is always up-to-date and Cuba gives us the latest example of keeping up with the times. An entirely new set has just been issued showing on the regular postal issues a map of the island with lines making the principal steamship connections with neighboring countries.

The special delivery stamp is even more interesting. It shows an aeroplane of modern type flying over Moro Castle at the entrance to Havana harbor. The stamp is unique and should be sought with keen interest by boy or girl collectors.

### Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.

Gentlemen,—In July, 1905, I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In Sept., 1906, Mr. Wm. Outridge of Lachute urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results and today I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely,  
his  
MATTHEW X BAINES  
mark

### It Was All Right

The traveller had spent the night at the station hotel, and in the morning, after a hurried breakfast, found himself with only five minutes in which to catch the train. He made a helter-skelter progress to the platform, and then suddenly remembered that he had left his despatch case, containing valuables, on the dressing table in his bedroom. After a moment's hesitation he seized his baggage from the porter.

"Quick!" he cried. "Run up as fast as ever you can to No. 69 and see if I have left a green Morocco despatch case on the right hand corner of the dressing table."

The youth darted like lightning, and the traveller, hanging out of the carriage window, watch in hand, timed the passing moments with augmenting anxiety. The train was on the move as the porter sprinted along the platform, empty handed.

"Yes, sir," he panted, "that's right, sir; you left it on the corner of the dressing table, sir!"

"My farewell appearance was an occasion of the greatest enthusiasm," said one prima donna.

"Yes," replied the other. "Isn't it remarkable that such a large number of people should have seemed so delighted to hear you for the last time?"

## Let Them Speak

### For Themselves

—You needn't take anybody's word for the superiority of Post Toasties—

Get a package from your Grocer, pour some of the crisp, sweet flakes into a dish, add cream or milk, and a sprinkle of sugar if you wish. Then be the judge of

## Post Toasties

### The Superior Corn Flakes

—made from the hearts of the finest Indian Corn, skillfully cooked, seasoned, rolled and toasted.

Toasties are not ordinary "corn flakes," so remember when you want Superior Corn Flakes to ask your grocer for

### POST TOASTIES

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1030

## WAR CRIPPLES OPERA

Many Prominent Stars Are Serving in the Armies

The war is playing havoc with grand opera in Europe and the managers are at their wits' ends to get male singers, most of whom are serving in their various countries at the front.

It is unlikely that London will have its usual opera season at Covent Garden next summer, nor will the Beecham Russian season take place.

German impresarios are making brave attempts to carry on their operatic season. For one performance of "Parsifal" the principal tenor had to be requisitioned from the barracks and sent back to duty afterward.

Wise and experienced mothers know when their children are troubled with worms and lose no time in applying Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be used. It is absolute in clearing the system of worms and restoring those healthy conditions without which there can be no comfort for the child, or hope of robust growth. It is the most trustworthy of worm exterminators.

### Honor Unknown

The history of nations contains no more shocking example of perfidy than Germany's dealings with Col. Maritz, the Boer soldier who has raised a futile rebellion in South Africa. Ten years ago a rising of natives occurred in German South West Africa. The government of the kaiser, raw in matters of colonial administration, found themselves unable to cope with the situation, and appealed to Great Britain for aid. At that time South Africa had not received its full autonomy, and the British government generously responded by sending Col. Maritz and a commando of five hundred picked men, used to native methods of warfare to undertake the task of restoring order. This they did, and probably saved the lives of many German settlers. And how did the German government show its gratitude? It simply bought out Col. Maritz, "hook, line and sinker," and made arrangements with him to treacherously strike at England when "The Day" should arrive.

This episode shows the absolute moral rottenness of the kaiser's government. This is the country that whenever it can be heard is shrieking "perfidious Albion," "traitorous England!"—Toronto Saturday Night.

## Renewed Vigor in Old Age

This Letter Brings a Message of Cheer to the Aged—Results of Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

New, rich blood is what is most needed in the declining years to keep up energy and vitality. That Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a wonderful help in maintaining good health and prolonging life is attested by the writer of this letter.

Mr. Stephen J. Leard, North Byron, P.E.I., writes: "At seventy-five years of age my heart gave out and became very irregular and weak in action and would palpitate. My nerves also became weak, and I could do nothing but lie in bed in a languishing condition, losing strength and weight. In that condition I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am cured. I had not obtained this treatment until now be in the box with the root over my nose. At eighty-one I have an energy which means good, and I am writing this letter so that old people like myself may prolong their health and strength by using this great medicine." 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50. For sale by all dealers.

### LETTERS TO ENEMY COUNTRIES

They May Be Sent Through Agency of Neutral Country

The government has received communication from the foreign office giving the regulations which must be observed in regard to forwarding letters or money to British subjects detained in an enemy country. Neither letters nor money can be forwarded through the foreign office or the United States embassy in London to individual British subjects abroad. Private letters to Germany and Austria-Hungary, through neutral countries, are now allowed to be forwarded subject to the usual conditions of censorship. Letters cannot, however, be forwarded direct to Germany or Austria-Hungary. British subjects and others wishing to communicate with friends in enemy countries must forward their letters through an agency in a neutral country, and correspondents may select their own agency. Messrs. Cook & Son have expressed their willingness to arrange for the transmission of such letters, and applications should be made to them.

Letters intended for transmission to enemy countries should be as brief as possible, should contain nothing but personal matter, and should if possible be written in the German language.

### HINT TO CANADIANS

Britain Will Need Wheat Next Year as Well as Volunteers

The Westminster Gazette, referring to Canada's willingness to increase her contribution of men, 150,000 by next autumn, says:

"We recognize to the full that Canada is in the fight to the full extent of its resources, but we shall expect the recruiting at home will have settled the issue before we have to bring any such number of men from Canada. We have to remember that from Canada is required a double service. She will have to be, to a large extent, the granary of the empire and if we are to come successfully through this war the men working in the fields of Canada will be doing their share almost as effectively as those actually at the front."

"F. her," said the young man, "I have decided not to enter business, but to go in for an artistic career. You don't object, I suppose, to my becoming an artist?"

"Object? Why, my boy, I'm delighted to have you become an artist provided, of course, that you don't draw on me."

## NERVOUS WOMEN

Can Only Find Relief by Toning the Nerves With New Rich Blood

The woman who "dies to pieces" over the least noise or excitement soon fades and loses her good looks. Dark rings appear under her eyes, the lines about her mouth and forehead deepen and lengthen, the eyes become sunken, the face drawn and the complexion sallow.

The trouble is nervousness and if the strain is not relieved and the nerves properly nourished, nervous collapse and years of sickness may easily follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will save you from this dreadful affliction. These Pills make the new, rich blood that nourishes and tones the nerves and banishes every trace of nervousness. Mrs. Margaret Donley, Amherst, N.S., says: "I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from the grave. I was taken down with nervous prostration, and for months was unable to walk. I slowly recovered until I was able to go about, but there the improvement ended. I was getting weaker and weaker until I could just get from the bed to a couch. The least noise would set me trembling all over, and often when I went to the table I would leave it hungry and yet unable to eat. Sometimes I was taken with smothering spells and felt as if I was going to die. At these times I would be so nervous that I could not hold anything in my hands. I was doctoring all the time, but without benefit, and finally I made up my mind I would try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They were the first medicine that gave me any relief, and I was soon able to take a short walk. I continued using the Pills, gradually gaining new health and strength, until I finally felt as well as ever I did in my life. At the time Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me I was living in Sackville, and my illness and cure was known to everyone in that place, and my friends, like myself, believe the Pills saved my life."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### PAYS DEARLY FOR NEUTRALITY

Land of Dykes is Suffering Heavily From Great War

Holland is learning in this war time the disadvantages of being a neutral country, says a London correspondent in Holland.

Perhaps the advantages are as embarrassing as the disadvantages. With war all around her, she has become a place of refuge, a clearing house for telegrams and letters that cannot pass direct from England to Germany, a common platform on which men whose countries are in bitter enmity may meet on the terms of old friendship.

Her neutrality has made the arrival within her southern frontier of German or Belgian soldiers, flying from their respective enemies, a rather trying form of enforced hospitality. A concentration camp at Alkmaar has its nucleus of men from both armies, and there is the constant fear that this involuntary hospitality may lead to international complications. No wonder that little Holland is massing her troops to drive back the soldiers who in the heat of flight from battle seek to be her guests.

But Holland is paying the price. It is not for nothing that a little nation, with millions less people than London, put over 400,000 men under arms. At all costs she will fight for her independence, and among these stolid silent people there is never a murmur at the sacrifice. It is not only the men who have been called to the colors and the families that are left without breadwinner who are paying the price.

All over Holland men and women are being turned out of doors, and seeing their houses pulled down because the buildings, set up under the shadow of forts, interfere with the all round range of the guns.

The correspondent says: "I met a man who had disappeared from Amsterdam for a couple of days. He told me quietly that he had been into the country south of here to see how his old parents were getting on. They were farmers. Suddenly at midnight they and their neighbors had notice that within an hour their homes must be pulled down. Imagine what it meant, in the rain and darkness, to pack all the household goods on carts, to drive horses and cattle along the narrow road that tops the dyke, and to find the best shelter that can be had at a safe distance from the forts."

### The Tact of Old Sam

The stout lady struggled with difficulty into the railway carriage. "Ah," she gasped, "that door might have been made by 'Old Sam.'"

She paused for breath, and then proceeded to explain:

"You see 'Old Sam' was one of them chaps 'o'd got on. Went from a three and six cottage to a big 'ouse. But 'is missus wasn't used to a big 'ouse, and spent all 'er time in 'is kitchen wi' t' servants. 'Old Sam' didn't like this, but 'e never argued wi' women. Now, she was stout, like me. So he takes her away to Blackpool, and while they was away he'd the kitchen wi' t' servants. 'Old Sam' didn't want to get in and out, but not the missus. That did 'er, that did."

"'Ed what I call tact," said a man opposite.

And all sat lost in admiration of the tactfulness of 'Old Sam.'

His fiancée—Tell me, Count, why do you always kiss my left hand?

The Count—You are left handed, are you not?

His fiancée—Yes.

The Count—Then that is ze hand with which you sign ze cheques, is it not?

## Sore Eyes

Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve. Tubes 25c. For Sale at the Eye Free and Druggists of Marine Eye Salve Co., Chicago

## Distance Is Deceptive

When a man starts to tell me about some long shot made on game in the woods, I most usually ask him if he paces the distance—or estimated it.

If the latter, I deduct 20 per cent for conscious exaggeration and divide the remainder by two to arrive at the true range.

This not because I am inordinately suspicious, but because I know a little bit about human nature and also have done considerable distance judging in the woods.

No man is going to give himself the worst of it. When he has estimated his distance, usually from memory, hours or even days after the first excitement of a successful shot has passed, he almost invariably adds a bit to make sure he is getting all the credit that's coming to him. I know this to be a fact, because I do it myself.

Walking around in the woods I have often found very profitable amusement in estimating the range to some mark ahead of me and then counting my steps. The denser the timber the greater the over-estimate. When one considers the tremendous detail of the thick woods, this is easily understood.

Picking a tamarack swamp as being level and much more free from underbrush than the uplands, I started out to clear a 200-yard rifle range. By pacing and measurement I knew it to be 200 yards, yet, were I to glimpse a deer down a similar vista, I am sure my snap verdict would be 400 or 500 yards. And you can bet I'd give myself the benefit of the doubt and call it 500 talking about it.

How erroneous the usual "long shot" estimate is bound to be, is proven by the fact that I had to fell five trees, each one big enough to completely obscure a page of the Daily News when viewed from the firing point, and clear away any quantity of saplings and brush to get a two-foot lane down which to squeeze a rifle bullet.

And this in what hunters in this part of the country would call unusually open woods.

The longest actual distance I might have aimed a rifle at a deer before my ax work on this range was a scant 60 yards.

Incidentally, this is another blow at the superstition that modern high power rifles range dangerously far in the woods. Any one of the five trees in direct line of fire was big enough to stop any soft point bullet, if hit fair, or so mushroom it as to make its further ranging negligible, if merely grazed.

Long shots are possible, but they are almost invariably hill-to-hill shots over the tops of intervening trees and level shots in the woods.—C. L. Gilman in Minneapolis News.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

It is a matter of justice to say that the certain and authenticated accounts by known competent witnesses show humanity and kindness on the part of the combatants, both Germans and the allies. War begets not only horrible things but a nervous state of mind that originates and is credulous of stories of horrible things. That there is some reality in fact and a wide range of fancy as to "atrocities" is probably true of all wars. It is to the glory of human nature if on the whole it does not frequently abuse the ruthless opportunity and license of war.

None the less savage deeds seem to have been done, and these are not disproved by the evidence of a more merciful spirit today.—New York Sun.

### Antwerp's Cathedral

Antwerp cathedral is the largest and most beautiful Gothic in the Netherlands, with a roof supported by 125 pillars, and an exquisite spire 403 feet high, in which hangs a splendid carillon of bells. The interior is enriched by Reuben's three masterpieces, the "Descent from the Cross," the "Elevation of the Cross," and "The Assumption." Near by, in the Place Verte, is the statue of Reuben in bronze, the figure being 13 feet, mounted on a pedestal 20 feet in height.

Next to the cathedral the Hotel de Ville is the chief architectural feature of Antwerp, close to which are the famous sixteenth century guild houses belonging to the different corporations of the city. The Hotel de Ville was built in 1564, and is replete with priceless tapestry, furniture, sculpture and paintings. In the Grand Place, on the west side of which the hotel stands, is one of the most interesting bronze fountains in Europe. It is surmounted by a statue of Salvius Brabo, a mythical hero, who defeated and cut off the hand of the giant Antigonous. The latter used to exact a heavy toll from vessels entering the Scheldt, and ruthlessly cut off and threw into the river a hand of every shipmaster who refused to pay. Hence, says the legend, the name of the town, Antwerp, from hand werpen—werpen meaning to throw.

### Answered at Last

A Swede was being examined in a case in a Minnesota town where the defendant was accused of breaking a plate glass window with a large stone. He was pressed to tell how big the stone was, but he could not explain.

"Was it as big as my fist?" asked the nervous judge, who had taken over the examination from the lawyers in the hope of getting some results.

"It bane bigger," the Swede replied.

"Was it as big as my two fists?"

"It bane bigger."

"Was it as big as my head?"

"It bane about as long, but not so thick!" replied the Swede, amid the laughter of the court.

### The Sapient Clerk

A learned young woman of Boston was spending her vacation in a little place in Northern Maine. To the local book shop of the village she went one afternoon and made known her mental wants to the clerk:

"I should like the 'Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle.'"

"I beg your pardon, miss," said the clerk, "but this ain't no post office."

Two deacons once disputing about a proposed new burying ground, one remarked: "I'll never be buried in 'round as 'g as I."

"What an obstinate man!" said the other. "If my life is spared, I will."

## TORTURE OF SCIATICA CURED QUICK!

### "NERVILINE" A SUCCESS EVERY TIME

**Stops the Pain Quick—Acts Like Magic—Is Harmless and Pleasant**

Sciatica is the most severe pain man can suffer. The great sciatic nerve is deeply placed, and you can reach it only by a pain remedy, as penetrating and powerful as NERVILINE.

The glory of NERVILINE is in its strength—in its marvelous power of penetrating deeply. In severe pains, such as sciatica and neuralgia, NERVILINE demonstrates its superiority over every other remedy.

Extraordinary pains, such as rheumatic or sciatic, can be overcome only by a remedy as extraordinary as NERVILINE. In many lands it has

shown itself to be the best for little pains, best for big pains, and best for all pains.

When one has acute rheumatic pains, stiff joints or a stiff-neck, don't experiment—seek a remedy that cures. Like lightning in rapidity, as sure as fate in its certainty of relief, NERVILINE can never be surpassed for the removal of pain, no matter what advance science may make. It is perfection in its line. Do not trifle with ordinary or oily liniments, use NERVILINE. Prove its efficacy—it's the one liniment that rubs right into the core of the pain.

A large 50 cent bottle will cure the aches and pains of the whole family. Trial size, 25 cents. Sold by all dealers everywhere, or the Catarrhose Co., Kingston, Canada.

### STANDS FIRM ON EMBARGO

United States Wants to Take Part in Australia's Auction Sales

Ambassador Page has reported from London that Great Britain for the present is unwilling to modify the embargo on the exportation of wool from Australia. Wool dealers, however, are hoping through the state department to continue negotiations so as to enable them to participate in the auction sales soon to be held in Australia.

The British government is understood to have replied to Ambassador Page that for the present the mother country would use all the wool raised in Australia, though when it became apparent that there would be a surplus, some arrangement might be made whereby American firms could obtain part of the product. The only condition under which they could get any wool, however, would be with guarantees that the product be used only in manufacturing goods contracted for by Great Britain.

Wretched From Asthma.—Strength of body and vigor of mind are inevitably impaired by the visitations of asthma. Who can live under the cloud of recurring attacks and keep body and mind at their full efficiency? Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy dissipates the cloud by removing the cause. It does relieve. It does restore the sufferer to normal bodily trim and mental happiness.

### A Mystery Explained

The village had been billed with "Lecture on Keats" for over a fortnight. The evening arrived at length, bringing the lecturer ready to discourse on the poet. The advertised chairman, was replaced by a local resident. This worthy introduced the lecturer and terminated his remarks by saying:

"And, now, my friends, we shall soon all know what I personally have often wondered—what was Keats?"

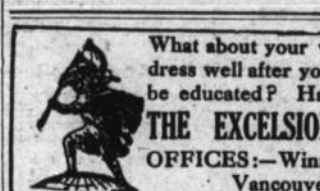
The Salt—Yes, mum, that's a man-o-war.

The Lady—How interesting; and what is that little one just in front?"

The Salt—Oh, that's just a tug, mum.

The Lady—Oh, yes, of course; tug of war. I've heard of them.

Beware so long as you live of judging people by appearances.—La Fontaine.



What about your wife and children? Will they dress well after you are gone? Will your children be educated? Have a talk to-day with an agent of

**THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

OFFICES:—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver. Agents Wanted.

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Imperial Oil Company Limited, St. John's, Nfld.



# WHERE THE BIG SIEGE GUNS USED BY GERMANY ARE MADE

THE WORLD FAMOUS KRUPP WORKS AT ESSEN

A Gigantic Organization that Employs Forty Thousand Workmen—Has Sixty Factories and Forty Miles of Standard Railway Lines

The present war has as yet brought forth no great figure among the German armies in the field. Von Moltke has yet to prove himself the peer of his famous ancestor. Von Moltke and Von Hindenburg, efficient generals though they may be, have displayed no pre-eminent qualities such as would range them beside their great forefathers, Blumenthal or Von der Tann. Yet there is one German name that, since the outbreak of the war—and for many years past whenever the German army has been mentioned—has been constantly on men's lips. That is Krupp's.

Over-sanguine as men are in the first flush of relief after a period of acute suspense people are already wondering how far the world famous Krupp works at Essen are distant from the line of advance of the Allied armies. If armies could rally out and destroy the vast hive of industry which has given Germany her mighty siege guns, her deadly field pieces, her innumerable quick freers!

Krupp has been called the arm and navy stores of the nations. Essen is Krupp's; Krupp's is Essen. The erstwhile little Westphalian town has become one gigantic factory, dominated by the genius of this one family whose three generations built up the greatest cannon and armor industry the world has ever seen. Looking down on the town from one of the pleasant wooded heights on which Alfred Krupp planted the colonies for aged or disabled veterans of industry, one sees a forest of tall chimneys and dozens of huge, lofty workshops marshalled like forts all round the habitations of men. On a nearer approach one discovers that some sixty factories make up this gigantic organization. Forty miles of standard railway links them together and carry their products abroad to the great world, and thirty miles of narrow lines are required as auxiliary for the shops. From the distance resounds the dull boom of the guns from the testing ranges at Meppen, where artillerymen, year in, year out, are trying new weapons or experimenting with the resistance of armor plate.

Forty thousand men, with 4,000 officials make up the staff of this mass of factories and workshops in normal times. One can well believe how the staff has been increased in these anguishing days of war, when every German, great and small, realize that the future of his empire largely depends on the power and number of guns which Krupp's can place at the disposal of the armies of Germany and her Austrian ally. Besides this army corps of workmen at Essen, Krupp's have 10,000 miners digging the earth for coal in the firm's German colonies; 15,000 hands at the rolling mills of Annen and Gruson, and the blast-furnaces of Rheinfelden, Duisburg, Neumund, and Engers; about 7,000 workmen at the firm's shipbuilding yard, the Germania, at Kiel; and 5,000 ore miners in Spain. It is symptomatic of the immense importance attached by the German General Staff to the continuance of war at Krupp's at the highest pressure that the general commanding the Rhine district has expressly refrained from calling up the Landsturm in order that the great national work may proceed unimpeded in the Rhinish industrial region where Krupp's is the leading concern.

The private hotel maintained by the firm at Essen for the accommoda-

tion of its foreign visitors is characteristic of the international character of the business done by Krupp's. Here, in days of peace, one met representatives of every civilized nation sent by their governments to this international arsenal to purchase the arms of war or the implements of peace. For half the Krupp works at Essen are devoted to what in normal times seems to be the peaceful work of commerce, but what in war time is an indispensable adjunct to the armies in the field. All that can be made of steel for railways is constructed here—wheels, axles, engine parts, and rails. At Essen, the German liners, now the "murderous commerce destroyers" of the Atlantic and Pacific and Indian oceans, receive the huge castings for sternpost and stem and crank shafts, and are furnished with plates and frames. Fine steel for tools, the spades and picks of troops entrenching themselves, and a dozen other varieties proceed from Essen.

But the foreigner, however impeccable his recommendations and references, only sees as much of Krupp's as the firm will let him. Foreign military courtesy which is the rule of the Krupp works at Essen is the rule of this famous house, have seen the high hopes built up on the warmth of their welcome dashed to the ground when it has come to seeing over the work-shops. They are hurried past here and hurried past there, and finally leave with a vague sense of vastness and method, but conscious of having signally failed to penetrate into the secrets of the concern. A good example of the secrecy wherewith Krupp's manage to envelop their affairs is seen in the huge siege guns, the calibre of which rumor puts as high as 16 in., with which the Germans battered down the forts of Liege and Namur.

It was to make a finer steel that Peter Friedrich Krupp, the founder of the firm, a penniless inventor, experimented so painstakingly and so long a century ago. He discovered the secret of the crucible, but could not find how to cast steel blocks. At his death his boy, Alfred, then fourteen years of age, took up the work with faith and pertinacity, and on the development of the principle built up the present vast organization. It was intellect and science applied to business that won him the victory. When all the money was swallowed up in experiments with crucible steel he hit upon a new principle for a roller which brought him in money for further experiments, and in time the secret was discovered. In the "forties he wanted to make cannon of cast steel but failed. Then his inventiveness came to his help again and patented a money-making process for turning out weldless railway tyres. It made the millions which were spent in developing the works and in making the cannon which eventually came into their own in the Franco-Prussian war.

Though it is a joint stock company in which practically all the shares are owned by Frau Krupp von Bohlen and Hachsch, the only child of the late Alfred Krupp, the third proprietor, and her husband, the present managing director of the works, Krupp's is regarded by every patriotic German as a national possession. While Krupp's exists Germany will stand. That is the firm belief of every member of this nation in arms.

## THE SAME OLD PRUSSIANISM

A Comparison of the Record of 1815 and 1914

The Prussian of 1914 is very like the Prussian of 1815. There were two things upon which Blucher was determined when he entered Paris after Waterloo—to blow up the Pont d'Iéna, and to exact from the city an indemnity of a hundred million francs. His first attempt on the bridge failed because, for some reason, the mine would not explode. Then Tallyrand protested, and Blucher replied that he only hoped Tallyrand would be standing on the bridge when it blew up. Louis XVIII. threatened to go and stand on it himself if Blucher persisted in his intention. Blucher's second attempt resulted only in damage to one of the piles and the drowning of a Prussian soldier. Then Wellington intervened, and there was no blowing up and no indemnity; and Blucher stayed sulking at St. Cloud.

Wellington found reason to complain of the conduct of the Prussians when they were acting with him against the French in 1815. "The Prussian army started with double my force," he told Palmerston, "but by the time they reached Paris I was as strong as they were, though I had received no reinforcements, and they had not lost any great number in battle. I brought 60,000 to Paris, and they no more. The system of individual plunder proved the destruction of the Prussian army, and their discipline was so relaxed that their numbers rapidly diminished."

Palmerston adds that "on the march to Paris Blucher's army crossed the line that Wellington meant to take, they having got there before him while he halted to take Cambrai. He advanced through a tract of country which the Prussians had actually been starved out of, and yet he found no difficulty in obtaining supplies. The inhabitants, who had deserted their villages at the approach of the Prussians, returned the moment our troops came up, and confidence being restored, provisions followed of course."

A correspondent introduces a piece of poetry to the editor of an American newspaper in these unpunctuated words: "The following lines were written fifty years ago by one who for many years slept in his grave just for amusement."

## How German Trenches Were Flooded

The great canal system from Calais—Dunkirk to the Scheldt at Bouchain—connects the towns in the North of France and forms a continuous water line parallel with the frontier, rendering military operations very difficult, especially between Aire and the coast.

The main canal extends from Bouchain on the Scheldt to Aire on the Lys river, and thence through St. Omer to the coast. Every inch of the geography of this part of France is, of course, known by heart by every member of the German general staff.

The canals themselves are not formidable military obstacles, but the inundations which can be created by using their waters add considerably to the difficulties of moving large bodies of troops about this area, and has been proved already an asset materially in clearing the country of undesirable.

The flooding of the German trenches, and that in cold weather had no little to do with hindering the projected march to Calais, "on the way to London."

## Queen Victoria and Belgian Neutrality

The following passage from a letter addressed by Queen Victoria to the king of the Belgians has not yet been quoted at present. The letter is dated Buckingham Palace, February 12, 1886. Queen Victoria writes: "With respect to your answer respecting your neutrality, and the possibility of your being obliged to break it, I must repeat that I see no possibility of eventually that could oblige you to do so. Belgium, of its own accord, bound itself to remain neutral, and its very existence is based upon that neutrality, which the other powers have guaranteed and are bound to maintain if Belgium keeps her engagement. I cannot at all see how you could even entertain the question, for, as I just said, the basis of the existence of Belgium is her neutrality."—British Weekly.

## Rodin Gives Sculpture for Heroism

The London Times announces that Auguste Rodin, the eminent French sculptor, has presented to the British nation a collection of a score of fine sculptures, representing every period of Rodin's genius, as a token of his admiration of the British heroes who are fighting side by side with their French brethren.

## STORMING OF LIEGE

Extracts From the Diary of General Leman

The Cologne Gazette of October 17 publishes extracts from a diary which, it declares, was kept by General Leman, the gallant defender of Liege. There is much interesting description of the terrible effects of the German howitzers which reduced Fort Loncin to a heap of ruins. On August 14, shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a German officer approached within 200 yards of the fort and began to signal with a flag to the German artillery. Then the bombardment began, first with smaller guns, but soon after with howitzers. They fired throughout the night at intervals of ten minutes. On exploding they filled the air with suffocating smoke and poisonous gas, which drove the defenders farther and farther into the centre of the fort. The whole mass rocked on its foundations. During the 15th the electrical apparatus was destroyed, and the defenders were obliged to use paraffin lamps. Writing of the last part of the bombardment, General Leman says:

"We heard them (the shells) coming; we heard the whistling in the air, that gradually increased until it was like the howling of a hurricane, and ended with a mighty crash of thunder. . . . Once during this frightful bombardment I wanted to return to the command station to see what was going on there. Hardly had I taken a couple of steps along the gallery when a mighty rush of wind hurling along the corridor, threw me over face downwards on the ground. I rose and tried to go forward but was forced back by a flood of suffocating air, which enveloped everything."

Shortly afterwards the general, desiring to bring his men into safety, went out to counter-attack. To his horror he found that the fort was practically demolished, and the ruins had filled up the gorge and formed a bank which was dotted with soldiers running about. He thought they were Belgian gendarmes and called to them. Then he felt unconscious from the effect of the poisonous atmosphere. When he came to himself again a German officer was bending over him with a cup of water. The men he had called to were German engineers, scrambling up into the fort to save any survivors there might be.

## Recruiting in Great Britain

The loyal response with which Earl Kitchener's call for men is being met in the villages of Great Britain may be understood from the following facts:

The village of Skillingstone, in Dorset, out of a population of 575 men has sent 66 men to the colors, and the instant—Agnial, near Stornoway, which from 32 houses has sent 27 men to the colors. Here, in Uig, Lewis, for instance, has sent almost its last available man. From the village of Bracelet, with 13 houses, 11 men have gone to the front. Kirkibost has 26 houses and has contributed 25 men; while Tobson is one better—from 25 houses it has sent 26 men. The village of Upper Shader, Barvas, with 55 crofts, has 58 men with the colors, besides which there are 5 men who were sailing in foreign parts when the forces were mobilized, and it is not known definitely whether they have joined the colors or not. Then Cromlish, Uig, with four houses less than Agnial, has sent two more men, viz., from 28 houses 29 men. At Aird Point, there is one croft from which 8 men have gone to the front. Some interesting facts have come to light from Bracelet. Here there are 67 houses, but only 44 crofts, and the township has the following men with the colors: Royal Naval Reserve, 4; Militia Reserve, 18; Territorials, 2; and Royal Navy, 3; total, 64. These figures will like some beating and added to them there should be 6 men who were absent in Canada, but some of whom are reported to be on their way home to join the fighting line. The present population of Bracelet, 287, plus 64 men at the front, total 351.

## Fourteen Year Old Hussar

The title of youngest soldier in the Allied armies, says a correspondent, must, I think, belong to Albert Schrenkenberg, who was born at Belfort on May 8, 1900.

He is attached to a French cavalry division. The sergeant called him from the field where he was practising jumps on a big horse. He came into the stables—a jolly little yoman, solid, straight, and staunch, and very erect in his loose fitting uniform of red and blue.

His first war experience was early in August, when a company of infants was asked to be guided through his native wood of Rougemont, near Belfort. Albert not only guided them but went on and was present at the taking of Mulhouse, carried a rifle, wore a uniform, and shot not a few Germans.

After that he transferred himself to an artillery regiment, but "the Prussians were too far away," and coming westward, he fell in with a regiment of hussars.

The hussars are still talking about the part he took in a bright little skirmish with a Uhlan patrol, in which he became the "owner" of four riderless horses.

"Were you not afraid?" I asked him, "when you found yourself under fire?" "Afraid? Why be afraid?" he answered in a manner half-fierce, half-amused, as if it was the first time he had thought about it at all. "Our officers," said his sergeant, "are taking him in hand and he will be taught to ride and jump—in fact, all the science of the Saumur school. Then he will go back into the fighting line."

## The Mad Kaiser

Writing of the generous treatment accorded prisoners from the Koelnin Louise, Albe Seaman Gibb, of H.M.S. Surbiton Hill, says:

"One chap was a typical German. He was perished when we got him aboard, but willing hands soon restored circulation. We stripped his white clothes off and rubbed him down with rough towels, and gave him brandy, and some of our own clothes. He fed and lived with us, and was real sorry when he left us. He said he did not know what they were fighting about, but remarked 'Kaiser,' significantly tapping his forehead. That seems to be everybody's opinion."

## STORIES FROM THE FRONT

Duchess Watched Over Wounded Soldier

We were in the trenches and the Germans were advancing, relates a wounded lancer now in hospital. A shell struck my horse and tore her to bits. I only got a scratch on the hand, but as she fell my knee got crushed, and so I've been sent home for a bit.

The way the German infantry came on was magnificent. You could see nothing but a steady flood of greenish-grey uniforms. The English shells burst in their faces and you could see men falling forward in heaps, but those behind blimmed over them and still kept pressing on.

All their attacks were in dense formation, and the execution done by the English rifles was hideous. One lesson of the campaign so far is "Don't take cover under trees." It is better to have a clean wound than a bullet wound in the back of the head in addition. It is surprising how little notice men take of wounds when they are first hit.

While we were lying in the trenches we occupied ourselves singing all the comic songs we could remember. In the middle of one hot German attack we were singing "Hitchy Koo." Before we were half through the chorus the men behind me got a wound in the upper part of his arm and he was pressing on.

But he sang the chorus to the finish, and did not seem to know he was hit till a comrade on the other side said, "Don't you think you better have it bound up? It's beginning to make a mess."

The food was excellent. You can reckon that about 6.30 every evening the army is sitting down to a good hot meal at least, that was so all the time I was out there.

It was different with the Germans. Some of the prisoners told us they had to subsist for days on porridge made from crushed corn taken from the fodder.

The conduct of the British officers in the field has been extraordinarily fine. The way they have looked after their men, too, has been splendid. No one will run down the English aristocracy long in my hearing.

During part of the time I was in hospital I was looked after by the Duchess of Sutherland. There was one poor fellow in terrible agonies in a bed near, and the Duchess did all she could for him and was at his bedside when he died.

"Victoria Crosses" for Three  
Three noble, fearless men of L. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery have been recommended for the Victoria Cross. These are Battery Sergeant-Major Darrell, Gunner Darbyshire, and Driver Osborne.

When their battery was surprised near Compiegne by a strong force of Germans with ten field guns and two Maxim, only three of the British guns could be brought to bear on the enemy, and two of these were silenced after some of the German guns had been put out of action.

The last gun was heroically served by the remaining few officers and men of the battery, who were killed or seriously wounded by one until Darrell, Darbyshire and Osborne were left.

Although wounded, these three men continued to fire the one remaining gun until all but one of the German guns had been silenced. When they were relieved it was found that the German gunners had suffered terrible losses and abandoned all their guns.

L. Battery's damaged guns are being refitted and the battery and ammunition column of which only 125 men remained, are being brought up to their normal strength of over 300 men. When this is done they hope to return to the front.

## Avenge His Pal

Summary vengeance for the killing of a pal taken by Private Sidney Smith of the 1st Warwickshire who was killed at Mons, but has now rejoined his regiment is told in a letter in which he stated: "Come on now, lads, said our officer, and we went running on as hard as we could. I had got to take the hills, you see, or smash the Germans that were on it. At last we got quite near—nearly 150 yards from the trenches. I and two pals of mine and two others got behind a hedge and started to blaze away. We lost our sick feeling then. There was one chap got hit in the face with a shrapnel bullet. 'Hurt, Bill!' I asked him. 'Good luck to the old regiment,' says he. Then he rolled over on his back. There was a grey German helmet over the side of the trench with a rifle under it. I let that German have a bullet at to himself. I saw his helmet roll back and his rifle fly up. Then I got on my knees to bandage up a pal, and just as I moved there was a smash on my forehead. They'd got me, too, and I rolled over and thought I was done for."

## "That Confounded Order"

A graphic account of the fighting at Mons is given in a letter by Private Holohan, Royal Irish Regiment, now in Netley Hospital.

The battle opened on us at about twelve midday. There was no trench of any description that we could get into. We lay there for about half an hour, and then advanced until the German infantry opened fire on us at a distance of about 1,200 yards. We waited until they came within 800 yards, and then opened fire on them which was merciless. They fell in rows, the same as a machine cutting hay, but the German fire was absolutely useless. Then, when we were about to make a charge, that confounded order came to retire. Immediately after there came a shower of shrapnel which was awful to witness, but the retirement was carried out without as much as a man running.

## Hugh Dally Business

The London General Omnibus Company issue something like 2,000,000 tickets in the course of a single day, and for those people who like to have such matters it may be remarked that a day's supply of tickets weighs about one ton. If placed end to end they would stretch from London to Dover, would cover a space of nearly an acre, or if placed flat on top of one another would reach to a height of 1,666 feet, come.

# WHAT THE GERMANS THOUGHT OF BRITAIN'S NAVAL POWER

LITTLE RESPECT FOR BRITISH FLEET BEFORE WAR

Have now Realized that our Fleet is a Factor whose Power they Had Underrated, and that Britain's Grip on German Sea Commerce is Complete

A journalist who is particularly well informed with regard to naval affairs is Mr. Hector C. Bywater, who, for some years was in Berlin, correspondent of the Navy, the organ of the Navy League, and of the Naval and Military Record. In the latter paper he not long ago made some interesting remarks upon the German attitude towards the British navy. He first commented upon the exploit of the British submarine E9 in sinking the German destroyer S128 and continued:

German papers recently to hand have contained allusions to the British navy which read somewhat strangely when contrasted with German press utterances on the same subject before the war. We are now given to understand that the enemy entertains a wholesome respect for our fleet. The events of the last two months appear to have convinced them that there may after all, be something in the fighting traditions of the British sea service, which they had been assured by their "experts" were largely based on legend and myth. A great change in the tone of their press comment set in after the fall of Heligoland. The consummate skill, dash and courage which distinguished the conduct of that engagement obviously came as an eye-opener to the Germans. We may be sure that later events at sea, including the same exploit of E9 has deepened the same salutary impression. Even the leading German papers now admit that the British navy must look to the land campaign both for its laurels and substantial successes, as the prospect at sea is not encouraging. In a word, they are beginning to realize that the British fleet is a factor whose power had been grossly underrated, and it is clear from their guarded admissions that they have no great confidence in the ability of the German navy to fulfil its much advertised mission of protecting the commerce and the colonies of the Fatherland. It may be remarked, in passing, that unless it does something and that very soon, the German navy will suffer a severe loss of prestige in Germany itself. German patriots, we may well imagine, are already beginning to ask themselves what return they are getting for the enormous expenditure on naval armaments during the last fourteen years. It is literally true that up to the present this great fleet has been utterly powerless to affect the course of the campaign in any direction whatever. It has perhaps prevented a hostile landing on the German coast, but this elementary form of coast defence could have been equally well undertaken by small flotillas costing but a fraction of what the High Sea Fleet has cost. Indeed the railways which have always been placed on shore batteries and minefields proves that the navy was never intended for coast defence in the narrow sense of that term. Sooner or later the German public will demand some decisive action by the fleet. Whether the hands of the navy department could be forced by public opinion is another question, but the officers and men of the fleet cannot be feeling very happy in the knowledge that their comrades of the

army are doing all the work while they remain absolutely idle.

One of the most widely held opinions in Germany before the war was that the British navy was a thoroughly effective institution. Time after time it has been the writer's duty to record in these columns statements by prominent Germans which showed how completely they believed this to be the case. To take the material first, every type of vessel in the British navy from the super-dreadnought to the submarine, was subjected to the most searching criticism by German wiseacres. Our ships were ill designed, badly built, unstable and unseaworthy, owing principally to the absence of scientific methods in naval design, and the decadence of the British workman. Our guns were of very inferior quality, inaccurate, and short lived, while the very last issue of "Nauticus," published in July, contained an article in which British gunnery methods were treated with supercilious contempt. It was the personnel, however, which these critics professed to consider responsible for the alleged decline of British naval power. Certain amiable writers, who were supposed to know the sentiments of German naval officers, were wont to assure us that these gentlemen had a high respect for the personnel character and professional attainments of the British naval officer. Such, however, was not the impression one gained from a perusal of German service literature, in which our officers were uniformly set down as lacking in that professional side of their duties which were held to distinguish the German "seeoffiziere." As for the men, they were mercenaries who had taken to the sea because they were not much good for anything else. Drunkenness was rife among them, and insubordination frequent, with the result that discipline was at a low ebb, and the war training of the fleet suffered in consequence.

Much as we may smile at these views, the fact remains that they were commonly shared by the vast majority of intelligent Germans, and, there is reason to believe, by many high naval authorities in Berlin. The prevalence of such opinions helps to explain the supreme confidence with which the Germans looked forward to an encounter with Great Britain. They knew their fleet to be much smaller, but they really believed the superior skill and devotion of their personnel together with the incomparable finer ships they manned, would achieve victory in the teeth of heavy odds.

As we have said, Heligoland came as the first rude shock to this characteristic self-complacency. Other events followed, minor in themselves, but all pointing the same way. Meanwhile it must have been brought home to the meaneast intelligence in the Fatherland that Britain's grip on the German sea commerce is remorselessly complete. With the exception of some good work by its submarines, the "successes" of the German navy to date have been of the negative order.

## VALUE OF AREOPLANES

French Airmen Drove the Germans Away

The veil over the doings of the French airmen has been lifted. Now comes a letter from a famous aviator, who was recently decorated for gallantry at the front, which shows that the French flyers have put in good work, even if little is heard of it.

"I have been working with the artillery," he writes, "since the beginning of September. One day I succeeded in surprising a German division sneaking up to steal a march on us. They were well within the range of the guns, to which I signalled. Five minutes afterward that division was nothing but a heap of mangled corpses. We came upon them the day after, and our men advanced, we counted more than four thousand killed."

"I do not know what our gunnery would do without the help of the aviator. Minus aeroplanes, they would be simply wasting time, whereas we are able to regulate their shots to a hair's breadth, as you might say."

Paris has just learned that it escaped another Sunday raid only by reason of the ceaseless patrol of its aviators. They had a terrible time for at the height at which they patrolled, they were blinded by terrific hail and snowstorms, or else had to grope their way through thick fog.

When the Germans saw the preparations made to meet them, they turned tail. The Paris patrol was kept up till night; and one aeroplane only escaped collision with the church of the Sacre Coeur by a yard or two, having lost its bearings in the fog.

## Thought His Time Had Come

Wounded at Le Cateau after his regiment had been in action an hour, Private Fred Hutchinson of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, who has arrived at his home in Openshaw, Manchester, tells of a narrow escape he had.

Our regiment was taken by surprise by the Germans, who were waiting for us entrenched, after letting the Gordon Highlanders make good their retreat. We were about to have breakfast after an all night march when the enemy opened fire. It had been raining heavily, and I was wearing my overcoat in which afterwards I found six bullet holes. My tunic was pierced, and torn at the left elbow, and the bullet which struck me cut three holes in my jersey and came out at the shoulder. I thought my time had

## FINE MECHANISM OF SUBMARINE

Seaworthy in All Weathers Either on Land or Working Submerged

The recent sensational performance of a submarine in the North Sea, when it, within a few minutes totally destroyed three great fighting ships, has aroused great interest in this type of craft that is only now establishing its practicability, and of which but little of a descriptive nature has yet appeared. The following description of the construction and operation of the submarine will apply in its principles to most of the various types employed in the present war.

The form of the hull is generally described as cigar-shaped. It is built of the very best quality of mild steel, and the workmanship is of the highest order, for the reason that every seam and rivet must be perfectly tight, in view of the service which the boat is called upon to perform. Not only do vessels of this type undergo all the stresses of sea and weather, which other vessels are subjected to, but in addition they are required to navigate at considerable depths below the surface of the water. At these depths the pressure of the water is great, so that the hull must be made sufficiently strong to withstand it.

For submerged work large storage batteries are provided, which furnish energy enough to drive the boat from 10 to 11 knots for a period of over an hour. The same electrical energy will drive her at a lower speed for a much longer time.

There are two distinct conditions in which the boat may be used. In the first, commonly known as the surface condition, the boat is prepared for cruising. A considerable portion of her hull is above water, a removable navigating bridge is in place, and she is driven by large, powerful, internal combustion engines. Under these conditions she is managed in about the same way as any vessel built to run upon the surface. As for sea-going qualities, the submarines of our own service have been found in practice to be excellent. In ordinary weather they are fully as comfortable as any surface craft of the same dimensions, and even in the heaviest weather they are entirely seaworthy.

The harvesting machinery companies have to count on a grain crop next year far exceeding anything Canada has yet had. In fall wheat alone Ontario has nearly a million acres extra, and in the west two million acres extra are being prepared. Harvest time next year should be extremely busy and prosperous, and manufacturers should build for the Mail and Empire.



# CHRISTMAS COMES But Once

a year

And when it comes you find the Good Cheer, Very well then, do it where prices are lowest, where your money will go farthest. No need to look any further, here are prices that are bound to appeal to you.

Peas, 3 cans for.....	25c.	Cranberries, 10lb. for.....	\$1
Corn, 3 cans for.....	25c.	Apples, box.....	\$1.25 to \$2.25
Beans, 3 cans for.....	25c.	Oranges.....	40c.
Tomatoes, 2 cans for.....	\$1	Japs, per box.....	75c
Dill Pickles, 2 dozen.....	45c.	Cabbage, by crate.....	2c. lb.
Lard, 5lb. pail.....	50c.	Small Quantities.....	2 1/2c. lb.
Roll Oats, 10lb.....	40c.	Grapes.....	2 lbs. 40c.
Roll Oats, 20lb.....	75c.	Bananas.....	per doz. 30c.
Corn Flakes, 3 for.....	25c.	Hams.....	Bacon
		Sausage.....	Bologna

A fine assortment of dried fruits, candies, sugars, etc. for Christmas Trade

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Fish, Poultry, Oysters.

## VULCAN MEAT-GROCERY STORE

G. L. Johanson, Prop.

## The Lineham Lumber Co., Ltd.

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

# LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewie, :: :: Representative

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHRISTMAS AND  
NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

Fare and one-third for the round trip.

Between all stations, Port Arthur to Vancouver and branches

Going Dates, Dec 22 to Dec 25 and Dec 30 to Jan 1 1915

Final Return Limit January 4th 1915

For further particulars apply to Nearest Agent

R. Dawson,  
District Passenger Agent,  
Calgary.

To JACOB BYRON JOHNSON, formerly of Reid Hill, Alberta,

TAKE NOTICE that a Writ of Summons was issued on the 22nd day of July, 1914, for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage made by you to The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company covering the S. W. 1/4 of Section Eighteen (18), Township Sixteen (16) Range Twenty-two (22), West of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, and for judgment for the sum of \$1105.25, the amount due for principal and interest thereon at the mortgage rate until judgment.

Take notice if you desire to dispute the claim in whole or in part, you must enter an appearance with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at the City of Calgary, on or before the 15th day of January 1915.

DATED at Calgary, December 16, 1914.

BALLACHEY & MACKENZIE  
Solicitors for the plaintiff, whose address for service is with the firm of Clarke McCarthy, Carson & Macleod, Barristers, Calgary, Alberta.

## Jack Thompson

Auctioneer

For dates and particulars apply to

H. F. RICHARDSON  
Implement Agent  
Vulcan, Alta.

IN THE ESTATE OF JANG CHOW late of Vulcan, Alberta, Restaurateur, Deceased.

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Jang Chow, who died on the 27th June 1914, are required to file with the undersigned, Administrator of his estate by the 20th January 1915, a full statement duly verified, of their claims, and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed, or which have been brought to its knowledge.

DATED this 14th day of December 1914.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED  
Eight Avenue West,  
Calgary, Alberta,  
Administrator.

D234

ASK  
**ELVES BROS.**  
Vulcan  
TO SHOW YOU A COPY OF THE  
**\$10,000.00**  
**ROBIN HOOD**  
**COOK BOOK**  
THIS BOOK CAN BE SECURED  
WITH COUPONS, FOUND IN EVERY BAG OF  
**ROBIN HOOD FLOUR**  
AND  
**ROBIN HOOD**  
**ROLLED OATS**

## Imperial Hotel

Vulcan

Best Equipped Hotel on the Line.

Excellent Table.

Every Attention Given.

A. MUTZ, Proprietor

## The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor  
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—\$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

## THE RINKS

THE fine frosty weather that is at present holding the prairie round Vulcan is indeed fine and seasonable and the people who are fond of outdoor exercise have been fully able to gratify their wishes in skating.

The rink is one of the finest in the south of the province this year. Much larger than it was last year it is also better lighted, having six strings of electric light across. So far it has been all skating, but with the formation of the hockey club during the past week, Vulcan can look forward to some good sport in the way of hockey matches in the near future.

The curling enthusiasts have also been able to indulge in the game of their choice. The curling rink is in splendid form, and although the various rinks are still in an embryonic stage, there has been some good sport. A propensity for the Scotch dialect hardly seems to develop with the following of a Scotch game, but no doubt the end of the season will have much to show that is now hidden from us.

## A MERRY CHRISTMAS

THE Vulcan Advocate wishes its readers, one and all, a Merry Christmas. This is the second Christmas that we have wished you this, and we hope and trust that will be far from the last.

Retrospection is natural at Christmas time, and on looking back we see behind us a multitude of kindnesses and indulgences that have been given to us by our many friends, instances that make us feel with pleasure the fact that we are here among friends, for the Advocate has, we believe, made many true and lasting friends since it first appeared some seventeen months ago. Every person who reads their home paper comes to look upon it as something they cannot afford to miss, something indispensable from the home, and when the paper is taken regularly into the homes of the district we come to regard ourselves as in some measure a friend of the family.

Therefore it is only neighborly and in the spirit of the time of the year that we should wish you, one and all, a Merry Christmas, together with the words of Tiny Tim, "God bless us everyone."

## EUROPE THIS CHRISTMAS

Never before has Europe been in a position such as she finds herself to day. Much of her fertile fields have been devastated with the rigors of war, and few if any of the people have not been touched with the scorching hand of war in one form or another. Many have sacrificed their lives, others have lost their relations and friends, and many of them are homeless, driven before the onrush to find homes among strangers, or wander over a battered and a despoiled country.

What is Christmas going to mean to these people, and how much of the event will have any appeal to them this year particularly, for all coming years will be sealed for them?

It is a woe full picture for us, immense from it all, to contemplate. Canada has done much for the stricken Belgians in gifts of food, clothing and money, and the United States have not been slow in coming forward to help, but with the best heart in the world, who can say that what has been done is one tithe of what ought to be done? The Belgians have been alluded to as the saviours of Europe, and we are apt to pat them on the back for all this, but we must not at the same time forget that whatever they have done they have paid the price heavily and in the blood of the nation. That sacrifice has been made for us, and it is one that we cannot overlook. Let part of our remembrance this Christmas be for the Belgians, and let the remembrance be substantial, for we can never give for them what they have given for us.

## FIRE PROTECTION ON FARM

THE autumn and winter is the open season for fires on the farm. The Monetary Times shows that for the month of October, twenty-three homes and twenty-one barns and stables were destroyed by fire in the Dominion.

To overcome this loss, not only to the owner, but to the community as a whole has got to be exercised in the future. The loss is disproportionate, it is too great. The fact that for the most part portable lights are used on most of the farms contributes largely to the cause of fire, and great care has to be exercised in handling them. Smoking in the neighborhood of a barn has often been the cause of fires, too, and in the house, defective flues, sparks, overheated stoves, furnaces and stove pipes are very often the cause. However one may reduce the possibility of fire by careful watching of all these things, fire is likely to get the better of one's vigilance at times, and it is always well to have some means of overcoming the outbreak in its first stages at hand. In the house there should always be a water pail, for in the winter a frozen pump is an ordinary occurrence. Two pounds of fused calcium chloride to every pail of water will keep it from freezing when the water is stored in barns and out-houses.

This matter of fire is one that ought to claim the attention of every farmer. Unlike the man in town he is away from the fire hall, and has to depend on his own efforts, with sometimes help from other farmers, to extinguish a fire. Prevention in this case as in many others, is worth any amount of cure.

## THE NAVAL RAID

THE recent German naval raid on the east coast of England has given cause for alarm to a number of people who are demanding to know what has become of the British navy that it cannot prevent this sort of thing.

Shortly after the commencement of hostilities, at the time that the inactivity of the German fleet was the occasion for unwise and in some cases, arrogant comment, we pointed out in these columns that the German plan would be to lay low until they could advance their craft under cover of the fog or rough seas. In this we judged rightly for the raid of last week was carried out under a mist and, under cover of the same friend, the ships of the enemy made good their escape.

It is one of the few chances that the enemy have of promoting any activity of his navy, and as the Empire can do no more than wait for him to come out, these raids must not be looked upon as something unexpected. They are the natural outcome of the game that is being played. Sooner or later it is to be hoped that the enemy will be caught at the game, but until then we shall have to bear the reports of these happenings as stoically as possible.

Up to the present the world owes an enormous debt to the Empire's navy for having kept the Germans in the North sea as to have left them with the few ships on the commerce routes, and those ships are now no longer a consideration. The fortunes of war are seldom, if ever, so one sided as to give one side the whole show. The final result is inevitable, but much must happen before that comes to pass.

## V.C. And Iron Cross

The following account of heroism appears in the Liverpool Weekly Post. It is in regard to the fighting between the British and German troops: "During a recent combat German troops attacked the British trenches but were repulsed. They retired to their own trenches, taking with them their wounded, but one of the latter was overlooked. A comrade observing it, left the German trenches to effect a rescue, but was killed by the British fire, a score of bullets piercing him. A British officer then realized the situation, and giving the order to 'cease fire' himself went out to pick up the wounded German. He was struck by several German bullets and was badly wounded, but the Germans as soon as they saw what his object was also ordered the 'cease fire.' Thereupon the British officer staggered to the fallen man and carried him to the German lines.

"A German officer received him with a salute, and calling for cheers pinned upon the breast of the British hero an Iron Cross. Then the officer returned to the British trenches. He was recommended for the Victoria Cross for his notable example of chivalry, but succumbed to his wounds.

Miss Cassie Davis visited Calgary on Tuesday last.

'Christmas as Usual' this year. Do your shopping early, and get the best of the bargains.

ESTRAY—Strayed from S. 1/4 Section 20-16-24, Dorset place, 3 miles south of Vulcan, a bay horse, weight about 900 lbs., white star on forehead, ears nipped with frost, nose also frozen, no brand, reward offered. R. Sealock, Lomond.

ESTRAY—From N.W. Qr. 34-16-25, one brown mare, 3 years old, should have sucking colt with her, branded on left ribs. Reward for information leading to recovery of these animals. J. A. Smith, Vulcan, Alberta. d94

ESTRAY—From Okotoks, (through Blackie) 1 white horse, 5 years, pulled tail, branded on left shoulder. Information leading to recovery of same, or on returning, reward of \$5. George Hoadley, Okotoks. 14

## NOTICE

VILLAGE OF VULCAN

Notice is hereby given that a red bull about one year old, horn about 10 inches long, no brand visible, was impounded in the village Pound of the Village of Vulcan on Saturday, December 5th 1914.

Small white spot on the right jaw and white stripe across the forehead. FRANK J. KAISER, Poundkeeper. Dec23x2.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 15 h.p. J. I. Case steam engine, good as new, and a 32 in. Sawyer-Massey separator, for \$1,000 terms can be arranged. See E. M. Hollister, Vulcan, Alta. A15

FOR SALE—Three or four full-blooded Hampshire male pigs, at reasonable prices. One full-blooded imported Percheron Stallion, will sell or trade for horses or cattle, or will exchange for another stud equally as good, full blooded Percheron. J. A. Smith, Vulcan, Alberta. d94

FOR SALE—A number of Rhode Island Red cockerels, at \$1 each. M. S. Guegenrich, Vulcan, Alberta. d24

## The Churches

### Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; P. A. Elvas Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m. Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall. Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. H. F. Richardson, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. W. A. Howes, Secretary; Mrs. D. C. Jones Treasurer.

## Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday or on before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

T. BAIRD, W. M.

A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

## O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 31, VULCAN, ALBERTA. Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

J. N. JOHNSTONE, N. G.

W. O. TORGESEN, SECRETARY

WANTED—Land about one section. I want to buy for cash and also trade in sixty-six acres on the Gulf Coast Fruit Belt of Texas. Drainage land, ditched and ready for the plow, two to four crops each year. All kinds of garden truck, figs, oranges, pears, etc. Garden truck does best in winter when prices are high. For particulars see F. Anderson at Savoy Hotel, Champion, Alta. Dec1641.

## Seasonable Weather

Below are the readings of the thermometer for the past few days:

December 15, 2 below

" 16, 15 below

" 17, 1 above

" 18, 5 above

" 19, 9 below

" 20, 6 above

" 21, 8 above

During the past week Vulcan has lost two of its most popular young men in Messrs. Hermann Reed and Joe Cavill. They have both left the town in order to go to their homes in the east. Mr. Cavill is taking over his father's business in partnership with his brother. Mr. Reed expects to return to the west in the spring.

For Information Regarding  
**VULCAN & DISTRICT**  
—WRITE THE  
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE  
VULCAN, ALBERTA

## QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks

VULCAN ALBERTA.

## R. W. GLOVER

Teacher of Piano

Vulcan

## M. H. KAHLER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller

OPTICIAN

EYES TESTED FREE

VULCAN, ALTA.

## CLARENCE DAVIS

AUCTIONEER

Sales Made of Anything, Anywhere, Live Stock and Farm Sales Especially. For dates and particulars apply to A. Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write wire or phone me at Champion Alta. Phone No. E304.

## P. W. L. CLARK

Barrister

Solicitor, and Notary Public

Loans Arranged

214 of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

## DENTISTRY

## C. H. NELSON

DENTIST

VULCAN ALBERTA

IN CHAMPION

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

OF EACH WEEK

## G. M. CARSON, M. B.

Physician and Surgeon

## A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Eastway

Owner of Horses branded on Left Shoulder.

# Royal Cafe

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

## B. C. RESTAURANT

Meals Served at all Hours.

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft

Drinks, Candies, Fruit

VULCAN, ALTA.

## R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Vulcan, Alta.

Phones 44 and 45

## C. C. REBBE

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK

SALESMAN

VULCAN

Arrange Sales Through Flood & Whitcher

Vulcan, Alberta

## Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	1.01
" No. 2.....	.98
" No. 3.....	.97
" No. 4.....	.89
" No. 5.....	.84
" No. 6.....	.80
" Feed.....	.73
Oats, No. 2 C.W.....	.42
" Extra No. 1 Feed.....	.40
" No. 1 Feed.....	.38
" No. 2 Feed.....	.36
Barley, No. 2.....	.55
Barley, No. 3.....	.52
" No. 4.....	.48
Feed.....	.45
Flax No. 1, N. W.....	1.00
" No. 2, C. W.....	.97
" No. 3, C. W.....	.80
Eggs.....	.40
Butter.....	.25
Spring Chicken.....	.7
Fowls.....	.5
Cattle, live.....	.5
Cows.....	.5
Hogs.....	.5
Dressed Hogs.....	.5
Ducks.....	.6
Turkeys.....	.10
Geese.....	.10



# BE CHEERFUL

No Need to Worry About  
War and High Cost of Living

## OUR SECOND ANNUAL SALE

Commenced Wednesday, Dec. 16

When a long hand reached into every department of our store and cut every price to a figure of absolute appeal to you. This is a personal matter. Come and pick out what you want and be early or disappointment may await you.

# ELVES BROTHERS

Vulcan, Alberta

## Bank of Hamilton

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000  
Surplus Paid-up \$3,000,000  
Reserve 3,750,000

### READY MONEY

It is often said of a man that he owns valuable property, but is for the time "tied-up." If you would be ready for every business opportunity—or emergency—a part of your savings should be held for immediate use. Such funds can be safely deposited at interest in a Bank of Hamilton Savings Account.

VULCAN BRANCH

A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

## Queenstown News

The local branch of the U.F.A. held their annual meeting on December 4, and it was a great success. Mr. Limoges of Vulcan addressed the meeting on "Co-operation." This local now has 125 members in good standing.

The movement for removing taxes from grazing leases has made quite a stir, and it seems everybody is strongly opposed to it. It is argued that if the leaseholders do not see their way clear to pay taxes let them throw up their leases, so the settlers can get the land under the Homestead Act. If taxes are taken off, there are some school districts here that will have to quit business entirely, and that will mean that quite a few will move out to some other place where they can get school accommodation for their children.

It is reported that owing to other engagements, Miss Taggart will quit teaching the Queenstown school. This is a disappointment to everybody tributary to this school, as she is a very able teacher, who has won the good will of every child going to school. But we will all join in hearty thanks for what she has done for the Queenstown school.

Mrs. T. H. Thompson and M. Nelson returned from Norway some time ago. They report having had a good time in the old

country, but are glad to be back in Alberta.

Percy King Smith, Robert Row and others are going to the front.

## The Christmas Spirit

Few of us, I fancy, have the desire to combat the spirit of Christmas. It is the one holiday of the year into which every one dips with willingness. It is a democratic holiday, for we all take it for what it is worth and make the most of its opportunities. Men may grumble about bank or legal holidays to their heart's content, but we have yet to meet the individual who grumbles against Christmas and provides one shred of evidence for so doing that the veriest child could not scatter to the four corners of the earth in a one minute argument.

It is not Christmas as a holiday that we talk about and count upon, for its being simply that and no more would render it down to the most cut and dried matter-of-fact affair, nor do we regard it as an occasion for staying in bed a little longer in the morning, for that is an indulgence many people claim as their peculiar right as regularly as Sunday comes round. Nor is Christmas the same as any other holiday because it is a free day when the ordinary individual is hard put to find something to occupy his time.

No, Christmas is nothing of all this. The real thing about Christmas is the spirit. There is a great feeling about one's heart and mind on Christmas day, and fortunately for all of us very few hearts and minds can escape the infection of the spirit of Christmas. It is as free and open as the fresh air and embraces humanity with a warmth and glow that is really wonderful when you come to notice it. Not a person, from the youngest to the oldest of us, can escape it. With the youngest of us particularly, the working of the spirit of Christmas is evident days and sometimes weeks, ahead of the actual day. A growing excitement and an interest in life manifests itself in the writing of mysterious letters addressed to a genial person by the name of Santa Claus, to be secretly posted when no one is looking, or sent up in the flames of the kitchen fire, culminates in the hanging up of stockings on Christmas eve. It is really from the hearts and minds of the little ones that the spirit of Christmas, which conquers the whole of mankind, comes. Without their conscious aid, Christmas would be a sorry affair indeed. But the little ones have the way of stealing into everyone's affections at Christmas time and making the world a brighter and happier place for us all.

The Christmas holiday is the children's holiday, and that is why there is a spirit of Christmas. And the spirit of Christmas is just like a child, it is trusting, honest, free and genuine. What better spirit could one wish for than one owing to such attributes as these? Not a mention of time wasted, money spent, or any worldly consideration such as that, mind you. If there was, it wouldn't be the Christmas spirit.

Yes, indeed, whatever we may imagine the children owe to us for the other three hundred and sixty-four days of the year—and the debt isn't half so great as many of us imagine it to be—we should never forget what we owe to the children for the Christmas spirit. Our debt to them is as big as theirs to us every bit, taking the account over the whole year. Let us never lose sight of what they do for us in giving us one day of the year that is free from care and prejudice and the dozens of little worries and anxieties of the rest of the twelve months. It is their day, the children's day, so let us all unite with one heart and mind to give the

children the full swing of their holiday, making not only ourselves but those with whom we come in contact the brighter and the better for it. Away with the spirit of Scrooge! If there are any among us who are inclined to be like that gentleman, let us make up our minds for a rapid and complete conversion, and be as cheery as the rest in passing our "Merry Christmas" among our friends.

## Armada News

The Breach of Promise recently tried in Armada resulted in the plaintiff, Miss Smith, securing a favorable verdict and an award of \$8,000. The defendant, N. Cotton, was found guilty, and in addition he was fined \$1,000 for threatening violence and carrying concealed weapons. The usual amount of perjury and bribery was resorted to, and after the trial the plaintiff declared that she had bought the judge, Mr. Galbraith, with a box of candy. Judge and jury confessed to having been bought by the council for the plaintiff.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Shadow are visiting at Mr. Roy Williams. Mr. T. M. Wilson starts for his trip to the coast on Wednesday. After visiting Vancouver he will be the guest of his daughter at Seattle.

The young people are to be congratulated on the splendid meeting they held on Sunday evening under the leadership of Mr. Wesley Wambold.

Miss Blanche Stewart, who is residing at Vulcan is expected home for Christmas—Did someone say wedding bells?

Evangelist Clauson, assisted by Bruce Crossman is conducting services at the P. A. school house.

Revs. Reis and Mathews are in the neighborhood and will hold several services at the Sunny Plains school house.

The U. B. quarterly meeting will be held at the school house commencing on Wednesday evening. The business session will be held on Saturday at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. L. Dawson, of Vulcan, has returned to Vulcan after visiting his brothers Glendon and Ernest for a fortnight.

Mrs. T. M. Wilson entertained a number of friends in a farewell party to Miss Smith on December 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Beagle entertained a number of friends on December 11th to a party and dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Shatto, of Gleichen, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Roy Williams and other friends for the week.

## Mock Trial

The Armada social club met on Saturday evening, December 12th, and held their Mock Trial which proved a success in every way, about 70 persons were present.

The case was a breach of promise of marriage between Miss Smith and Mr. Cotton. Mr. S. Galbraith acted as the judge, and Mr. Sam Oakland, K.C., presented the case for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. H. Jewsbury, K.C. The star witnesses for the plaintiff were two Blackfoot Indians, and the eminent physician, Dr. Chase, was called in to assist the plaintiff.

In the summing up our local barristers would easily have put a Philadelphia lawyer to shame. The judge gave a lengthy charge to the jury, and on their return they gave a verdict of guilty and allowed the plaintiff \$8,000 and costs besides fining the defendant a further \$1000.

During the trial two other charges were brought forward, one of perjury and one of stockrustling. These will come up at the next sitting of the Armada Supreme Court.

At the adjournment of the court, Mr. L. Dawson gave a baritone solo, accompanied by Mr. E. Dawson after which Miss Smith gave a farewell address, which ended a very pleasant program.

Santa Claus is at Elves Brothers Store, waiting to see all the boys and girls.

Call at the 4 X Meat Market and get some parsley free to decorate your Christmas table.

New Year's Eve Dance in Shimps Hall. Music by Klebe's orchestra. Tickets \$1.25. Spectators 50 cents. Supper will be served. Everybody made welcome.

Read up Spooner's advt. for a free gift.

## CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

For Mother	For Father
A New Set of Dishes	Jack Knife - Razor
For Sister	For Brother
Scissors, Tea Cup and Saucer	Skates, Hockey Stick

## LINDSAY HARDWARE

We have a Great Assortment of Chinaware suitable for Everyone. Our Prices are the lowest.

These are only a few suggestions, we have many more on exhibit, they will help you in Your Christmas Gift Problems.

## Reid Hill Items

Mr. Andy McKee's baby boy had his face badly frozen on Tuesday last. In a short journey from Mr. McKee's home to the store the accident happened.

Rev. Mr. Oimstead, who was attending the District Quarterly Meeting at Reid Hill was taken sick and unable to attend the evening service.

Rev. Wesley Reis, who has recently arrived from Kansas, has been transferred from the Kansas Conference and is now a member of the Reid Hill Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierson, from Major, are visiting friends in this community.

Mr. N. Sekvitne, of Brunett, is a visitor at the parsonage.

Mr. George Smith, who left this neighborhood last year for Idaho, has returned, and is now chef at the local Black Diamond establishment.

The special services at the school house which were well attended and productive of much good, closed on Sunday evening.

Revs. Re's and Mathews have gone to Sunny Plains for a four days meeting and will return for the opening services at Thigh Hill school house on Sunday, December 20th.

Mrs. and Miss Noble are visiting at Vulcan.

The young people of Sunny Glen are planning a pleasant evening at the home of Mr. Robinson for Friday evening next.

An old fashioned Donation party is planned for the local parson. Doc and the School Marm took supper at the home of Mrs. Wyatt while on their way to Champion.

Lost—On Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, in Vulcan, pair of Ladies skates and boots. Finder will kindly return same to Mrs. Steeves. dec 22th

Go to the 4 X Market for a box of choice apples. Ben Davis, Wagner, McIntosh, Red, Spitzenburg, Northern Spys, Newton, Pippens, Rome Beauties and Johnathans.

## MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 15th January 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week over proposed Vulcan Rural Route No. 2 from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Vulcan and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Calgary, 4th December, 1914.

D. A. BRUCE,  
Post Office Inspector.

## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388

To All Our  
CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS  
We Extend  
Best Wishes For  
A  
Merry Christmas  
H. W. REEVES



# The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"But of course I'll go to her," said Barbara. "I have got an hour before Miss Lacy and Mr. Osborne arrive. Give a message to Mrs. Gray, will you, Flora, and tell her that I have just gone to Vauxhall Bridge Road, but will be back, whatever happens, before ten."

"You ain't afraid of the fog, are you, miss?" said Flora.

"No, no, of course not, I could walk there blindfold."

"The messenger said he'd wait for you, miss, so you won't be unprotected."

"Then, that's all right," said Barbara—she ran to her room, put on her fur coat and cap, and then rushed downstairs. Unseen by anyone, she left Dean's Yard, and accompanied by the messenger, a red-haired boy with a squint she walked as fast as she could down Victoria street. She was about half-way down when a firm hand was laid on her arm. It caught her slim little arm with great vigor.

"My child—my little daughter—turn and look at me, my little daughter. I am your mother, I brought you into the world, I have the first claim on you, and I mean to enforce it—yes, to enforce it. Come with me, my dear, don't turn from the woman who—Oh! my God! how hungry I am to kiss you!"

Barbara's little face showed out of the gathering fog as white as death. "Oh, but I must not stay with you," she said. "I must not—I dare not. Another time, if you are my mother, but let me go free now, please, please! Oh, you frighten me when you look at me like that!"

The messenger, who had been whistling and chuckling, turned sharply at his moment; the woman flickered her eyelids. In a moment both Barbara's arm were clutched behind her, a hand was put across her mouth, and she was dragged down a side street. This street led into another, and yet into another, until at last they stopped before the door of a house which seemed to be of the poorest, dirtiest, and most revolting nature. The boy still clutched Barbara. She looked wildly round her. The fog lay black and heavy in this cul-de-sac, and women of the commonest, lowest type, came out of it and gazed at the girl, and then vanished into its depths.

Meanwhile the other woman opened the door of the house with a latch-key, dragged Barbara in, and upstairs to an ill-furnished room.

"There," she said, turning to the boy, "the e's your half-sister. You have done well. Now leave us."

"Oh, but please, please don't leave me!" said Barbara; for even the boy seemed a refuge from this woman, who wore a twisted mouth and walked with a limp.

The girl suddenly gathered up all her courage. "I won't stop here, and you cannot compel me," she said.

"Go," said Mrs. Dunbar to the boy. As she spoke she threw out her arms in a theatrical manner. "Girl," she said, "do you suppose that I mean to be beaten by a scrap of a child?"

There was something in the expression of Barbara's face which caused the red-headed boy to cease to whistle. Mrs. Dunbar walked with him down the passage.

"If ever you let out what I have done," she said, "you know the consequences. You lose your post as errand boy at Ferri's, and then where will you be? Keep your tongue silent, and nothing will happen. Now go."

The boy vanished. "Somehow I don't like it as much as when he talked to me last night," L. thought, "and when I got the address of the little lady out of Hannah. I don't like it a bit now; there's my a-quit, to be sure, but I don't like it, not me. Poor little lady, her eyes 'ud melt down into yer."

## WHY NOT HAVE A CLEAR SKIN



## CUTICURA SOAP

Used exclusively and Cuticura Ointment occasionally will promote and maintain a clear skin, free from pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness and other unsightly eruptions.

• Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 22-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. X, Boston, U.S.A.

W. N. U. 1/17

Meanwhile Florence Dunbar returned to Barbara. Barbara was crouching on a broken chair in the back part of the room, her little cap lay on the table. The poor child little guessed what an awful place she had been taken to, for if Chesney street was bad, Eve's Court was many degrees worse. Here even the police would not venture except in twos. There was not a house in the court which was not the habitation of thieves and worse. The women had an expression on their faces which caused the innocent girl to shudder, but alas, alas! the one she felt the deepest antipathy to was the woman who spoke of her as her child.

"Now girl," said Mrs. Dunbar, "raise your head, and don't be silly. If you are good to me, I'll be good to you—yes, and very good. You don't suppose I'm going to keep you long in this hole? No fear. But Barbara—the voice suddenly softened, and the harsh face flushed—"I am hungry for your little girl. I am your mother."

"I cannot believe it," said poor Barbara.

"Then don't believe it, kid. But whether you believe it or not, I stand in that relationship to you, and now that I've got you I don't mean to let you go. I am called Florence Dunbar round here, and bad as the men and women are, they're afraid of me. They wouldn't injure a hair of your head, because they fear me and my vengeance. Yes, I am called Florence Dunbar, but my real name is Clementina Chance. Can you turn from your mother? Have you indeed so cold a heart?"

"Mother," said Barbara, suddenly altering her tone, and speaking with great energy, "will you take me home to Uncle Horace? He will pay you at once. I know, any sum you like to ask. I'll get him to do it. Oh, mother, mother, I wish I could; but I cannot live with you!"

The woman's face turned crimson. "I never heard of anything to beat that!" she exclaimed. "Barbara, you will be punished for your cruel speech. I have a great deal to do and a great deal to say to you. You stay quietly in this room and food will be brought to you. I'll return as soon as I can. But—child says to her mother that she cannot live with her, when that mother's heart is starving for affection from her own flesh and blood. But see if I don't pay you out, you wicked little thing!"

With these words, Florence Dunbar fastened a toque a little more rakishly on her head, left the room and locked the door, taking the key with her.

It is one of the merciful arrangements of Providence that when an awful blow falls we don't feel it in its full significance at first. Barbara was stunned; she felt cold and sick.

In some ways, perhaps, at that moment, the feelings of Mrs. Gray and Miss Lacy were more acute than Barbara's. The servant Flora confessed to Mrs. Gray that Miss Barbara had gone with a ragged boy to Vauxhall Bridge Road, but would be back again without fail at ten. It was now past eleven and there was no sign of the little girl. When Osborne appeared on the scene, the news was told to the terrible news; a great shock seemed to go right through his body; then, being the manly fellow he was, he pulled himself together.

"This is the time to do, not to wait and lament," was his thought—aloud he said, "I must frankly say I do not like this story, but the first thing to find out is whether Miss Chance went to Mrs. Russell's or not. I'll go at once and inquire. If the whole thing was a hoax, we must put the matter into the hands of the police."

"God bless you, sir," said Mrs. Gray. The young man got quickly over the ground.

As soon as he arrived at 124b Vauxhall Bridge Road, he rang the bell, and Hannah came to the door.

"Is Mrs. Russell within?" asked the young man.

"She is, sir. But, I am sorry, if you have come after apartments; the house is quite full, it always is at this time of year."

"I have not come after apartments, I have come to inquire if Miss Barbara Chance is here."

"Lord save us!" cried Hannah. "Miss Barbara? No, sir, of course not."

"Can I see Mrs. Russell at once?"

Mrs. Russell, who had been listening in her own little parlour, now sailed into the hall. She was struck once again by the gracious and, as she expressed it, "elegant appearance" of the young man who had come in search of Barbara.

"Sir, sir!" she said, "whatever is wrong?"

"I don't know, Mrs. Russell. I am afraid something is very wrong. A boy arrived at Dean's Yard this morning about nine o'clock with a message purporting to be from you; to say that Miss Octavia Winslow was very ill, and that the doctor would not answer for her life, unless Miss Barbara Chance went immediately to see her."

"The Lord save us! The Lord preserve us! I never sent such a message."

"There now," said Hannah, who, to their astonishment, had come into the room. "It is all my fault—all my fault! God help me. God help me!"

"What have you done, Hannah?"

said Mrs. Russell, turning with rage in her face to the woman.

"Why, there was a boy who came round last night, a boy who used to be a friend of Dan's, and he asked and begged to see Miss Barbara—Miss Barbara, he said, had promised him that if he was a good boy, she would help him to do his lessons, and I thought no harm in giving him her address."

"Then you have done it!" said Mrs. Russell. "For God's sake, woman, leave the room now, or I won't be accountable for what I say to you. Sir, the child has been kidnapped, and by a wicked woman! Sir! You won't leave a stone unturned to save her! Oh! the little darling! What is to be done?"

"We'll do our best, Mrs. Russell. I see by your face that you are honest and true."

"That I am, sir, and I would lay down my life for Miss Barbara. I love her so fondly."

"Everybody loves her," said Osborne. "But now I am going to put the matter into the hands of the police."

He went immediately to Scotland Yard, gave a good description as he could of Barbara, of the boy, and of the woman who to a certain extent had been described to him by Mr. Sunningley the evening before. The

consequence was, that a detective in private clothes came immediately to see Mrs. Gray, in order to get a fuller description of the person who had followed them on the day they had left Vauxhall Bridge Road to go back to Dean's Yard.

Another detective was set to watch for the boy. Dan was questioned; he said he knew nothing about him, that he was no friend of his. As to poor Hannah, she was almost beside herself with grief at her carelessness and "wickedness," as Mrs. Russell expressed it. In short, the entire house at Vauxhall Bridge Road was in a turmoil, caused by the fact that little Barbara was lost.

Miss Octavia, who had been a shade better and was beginning to revive and to try to pass the hours until her dear little girl came again, went from one fainting fit to another. Miss Lavinia, in a rage, shook her and said that at that rate she would be a ruined woman, with so many doctor's bills to meet.

Osborne, having done his best at Scotland Yard, went to see a private detective whom he happened to know, and who had once been employed by his father on an intricate piece of work. This man also took charge of the case, and his hopes were very strong that little Barbara would quickly be found. "It is an interesting case," said the private detective. "A woman of that sort is very sharp. She is doing it for blackmail, and until she gets it, she won't let the child go. She can't possibly want her for any other object."

"If it is only blackmail she wants, I will give her all I possess," said Ralph, "but I doubt if there are not many motives mixed up in her conduct, a queer sort of wild passion for the child herself, which is beyond and above money, and which money cannot reach."

"That will make the matter very complicated," said the detective. "Let me think." He pressed his hand to his forehead; after a time, he said, "If Mr. Osborne, the woman wishes to keep the girl, she will probably get her out of England as quickly as possible; we must, therefore, have all the usual ports watched, in case she slips out of our hands."

"Well, you will do your best," said Osborne; "spare neither time nor money. I must now go and break this terrible tidings to Mr. Sunningley."

Osborne reached the lawyer's chambers between twelve and one that day. The more anxious he grew, the deeper also grew his love for the girl who had been his companion in the happy days of his boyhood, and who had never for a moment been forgotten in his life of adventure.

"I will find her—God helping me, I will find her," he murmured to himself.

(To be Continued)

### IRRIGATION FARMING

Comparative Results of Dry Land and Irrigation Farming

Interesting figures showing comparative results of dry land and irrigation farming have been made public by the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge. Experiments extended over a period of seven years are very conclusive in their evidence of the increased returns made possible by irrigation, as the following table will indicate:

Wheat (Red Fyfe)			
Year.	Irrigated.	Non-Irrigated.	
1908	34	34	
1909	29	37	
1910	15	29	
1911	—	halled	
1912	31	62	
1913	27	45	
1914	20	67	
Average	26	46	

Oats (Banner)			
Year.	Irrigated.	Non-Irrigated.	
1908	80	78	
1909	56	77	
1910	21	68	
1911	—	halled	
1912	77	145	
1913	73	115	
1914	49	113	
Average	59	101	

Barley (Claude)			
Year.	Irrigated.	Non-Irrigated.	
1908	55	60	
1909	41	64	
1910	12	42	
1911	—	halled	
1912	29	81	
1913	40	94	
1914	30	97	
Average	34	73	

Potatoes (Irish Cobbler)			
Year.	Irrigated.	Non-Irrigated.	
1908	32	235	
1909	103	625	
1910	103	625	
1911	356	560	
1912	296	501	
1913	229	528	
1914	400	495	
Average	233	492	

These figures show that for the period of seven years, wheat under irrigation yielded an average of 20 bushels per acre more than under dry farming; oats yielded 42 bushels more; barley 39 bushels more and potatoes 259 bushels more. It should also be noted that under irrigation very successful crops of alfalfa were grown which not only were very profitable in themselves, but maintained and increased the fertility of the soil. As summer fallow is unnecessary where an alfalfa rotation can be established the farmer's land is producing a crop every year under irrigation as against every second year under dry farming practice.

**Showing the Signs**  
Little Lillian proudly displayed some shaving curls she had picked up from the floor of a carpenter shop. "I wouldn't wear these," said Brother Bruce.

"Why not?" asked the little girl. "If you do," said Bruce, "folk'll think you are a blockhead."

**Her Idea of It**  
Mrs. Deere—How modestly she dresses and how sensibly!  
Mrs. Sneers—Yes; that woman will do anything to attract attention.—Topeka Journal.

An Irish editor, in speaking of the miseries of Ireland, says:  
"Her cup of miseries has been for ages overflowing and is not yet full."

## PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PEACE PLAN

A Tribunal of the Great Powers by the Colonel

"The one permanent move for obtaining peace which has yet been suggested with any reasonable chance of attaining its object is by an agreement among the great powers, by which each should pledge itself not only to abide by the decisions of a common tribunal, but to back with force the decision of that common tribunal."

The great civilized nations of the world which possess force should combine by solemn agreement in a great world league for peace and righteousness. A court should be created—a changed and amplified Hague Court would meet the requirements—composed of representatives of each nation, these representatives being sworn to act in each case as judges pure and simple, not in a representative capacity. The nations should agree on certain rights that should not be questioned, such as territorial integrity, the right to deal with their own domestic affairs, with such matters as whom they should and should not admit to residence and citizenship within their own borders.

All should guarantee each of their number in possession of these rights. All should agree that other matters at issue between any of them—or between any of them and any one of a number of smaller nations—should be referred to the court as above constituted. They should, furthermore, agree not only to abide by the decision of the court, but all to unite with military forces to enforce the decree. Under these circumstances it would be possible to agree on a limitation of armaments that would be real and effective."

Such is the scheme propounded by Mr. Roosevelt for the eventual peace of the world in the most interesting article he has yet written for the New York Times. He recognizes that the scheme is not perfect, that it would take time to educate the nations up to it, that it postulates reasonable good faith; but he believes that it would do more than any other plan yet broached to rescue neutral nations in a case like the violation of the neutrality of Belgium from the fear of a position of humiliating impotence created by the fact that "our neutrality can only be preserved by failure to help to right what is wrong." Neutral morality, Mr. Roosevelt thinks, is slowly developing to a pitch which renders the scheme not entirely Utopian.

We are still, he continues, a lamentably long distance away from the goal, but we have taken a few steps toward that goal. A hundred years ago the English speaking peoples of Britain and America regarded one another as inveterate and predestined enemies, just as three centuries previously had been the case in Britain itself between those who dwelt in the northern half and those who dwelt in the southern half of the island. Now there is a real advance in good will, respect, and understanding between the United States and all the other nations of the earth.—London Times.

### Useful Germs

So much has been said and written about germs as disease producing that we are inclined to think of them as only harmful. "Health Notes," the official bulletin of the State Board of Health of Florida reminds us that there are such things as useful germs. It says: "Speaking of useful germs, it is a fact that they are very, very useful and we would be in a bad way without them. We couldn't make any wine, or beer, or whiskey, without germs, for that is what ferments. These ferments change the sugar into alcohol, and that is called alcoholic fermentation. We couldn't make vinegar without them, for that is another process of fermentation. The ferment effect changes producing acetic acid, and that is called acetic acid fermentation, and that is the way vinegar is made. Vanilla is made from the vanilla bean, but the bean has to be fermented, or we would have no vanilla. Leather cannot be tanned, or flax retted but by the aid of germs. Milk would not sour and cheese could not be made, but that germs bring it about. The yeast that is used for making a loaf of bread is a mass of germs. They attack the starch in the flour and liberate a gas, which fills the dough with tiny bubbles, which causes it to 'rise' as we say. A disease-producing germ of the gas-producing kind is known and sometimes gets into a wound, and causes the part to swell like the rising of bread."

But more important of all the germs is that great group which tears down vegetable and animal tissue, after it is dead, and nitrifies it, and makes it suitable for plant food again. The amount of life on the earth is determined largely by the activity of this class of germs.

### Turkey Doomed

For centuries Turkey has played a sinister part in the affairs of Europe. Willy, barbaric and obstinate, the Ottoman Empire has had its own on the Bosphorus, even when the whole of Europe wanted to be rid of the intruder.

If it had not been for England's fear of Russian designs on India the unspeakable Turk would have been obliterated three-quarters of a century ago. Gratitude for continued existence ought to have kept Turkey out of this war, even had there been no other motive. As it is, with Russia, France and Great Britain arrayed against it, the Turkish empire is bound to fall. There was a time when the soldiers of the Sultan were mighty warriors, but that day has gone by. And Germany has too large a contract on her hands in other directions to be able to save her latest ally.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

"I suppose you have heard of the Fool Killer."  
"Yes; but I've never met him."  
"That is quite obvious."

### PROFESSOR HAD VISION OF WAR

Warned England to Prepare Against Prussia's Ambition to Become Dominant World Power.

Since the private individuals in any civilized country do not hate the private individuals of any other civilized country, why are governments hostile to one another? Why are not nations controlled by the influences that control individuals? Would not the question of war or peace, if submitted to a referendum of all the people, have prevented any modern war? Are groups of men prompted by motives and led by forces that do not move individuals? Is it true that for mystical reasons men are sane, kindly, humane individually, and insane, cruel, inhuman collectively?

Naïve questions, perhaps, but they lie behind much of the discussion of the causes of this ghastly fratricide that has torn civilization apart. If, indeed it be true that the destiny is guided not by human intelligence or human will but by a blind, unconscious, unknowable, irresistible force, in whose hands nations and races are only playthings, then efforts to elude their fate are as vain and foolish as would be an attempt to stop a cyclone or an earthquake.

That thought is one of the many striking things in a striking book just now in vogue—a fragmentary and unfinished one, one-sided book, as suggestive for what it omits as for what it contains, a brave and logical and brilliant book, written last year by the late J. A. Cramb, professor of modern history in Queen's college, London. Its colorless title, "Germany and England," might well have been "The Necessity and the Benevolence of War." Somewhat thus runs the gifted author's argument:

England should seek to understand Germany, of whose history, literature, temper and motives she is densely ignorant. Especially should Englishmen read Trietschke and learn from him Prussia's spirit and aims, her animosity and contempt for England.

"World dominion or downfall" has long been Prussia's slogan. Pacifism, a growing force in English literature and politics, is a fatal delusion, a specious and glittering beauty, a vain ideal, followed by "nervous cranks." In Europe, "every advance in politics or religion has been attended by war." Advance without war in the future will be as impossible as in the past.

And war is not wholly evil. It assumes forms that sometimes are "dazzling in their beauty, sometimes are wrapt in a kind of transcendental wonder." In the heroism displayed in war is an element akin to the courage of Captain Scott and of Captain Oates and their men on the ice fields of the Antarctic. It transcends reason. It is not utilitarian. It is above and beyond ordinary human motives of gain. It is a mysterious force that makes men spurn ease and comfort and lifts life above life.

It is, however, possible to detect the controlling idea of war—the idea of empire. World empire is the stake. Germany has consciously visualized the idea. Trietschke was its prophet. He was one of the greatest of all Germans, as Lord Salisbury was the greatest of modern Englishmen. Professor Cramb's admiration for Trietschke is unbounded. More than any other German he was responsible for anti-English sentiment in the Fatherland. His teachings, that England's sun is setting and Germany's rising, that there can be no rest for Germany until England is destroyed, have become the gospel of Young Germany. Professor Cramb intimates that in his belief the ultimate issue is uncertain. Fifteen months before the event he saw that war between England and Germany was inevitable. He held that disarmament, arbitration, peace congress, internationalism, were empty dreams.

Moreover, he rather welcomed war, and he could "imagine the ancient, mighty deity of all the Teutons, bearded, throned above the clouds, looking serenely down upon the conflict, upon his favorite children, the English, and the Germans, locked in a death struggle, smiling upon the heroism of the children of Odin, the war god."

Both the war god and the professor may chuckle at the wholesale slaughter and the desolation and the release into barbarism, but they will hardly make us forget the momentous and significant fact that democracy is everywhere rising, that the spirit of human brotherhood is growing, that absolutism and autocracy, which have held the democracies of Europe in restraint, are doomed.

Odin, the war god, is a powerful monster, the enemy of his cousin, Balder, the god of wisdom, peace and good will. Odin is an autocrat, Balder a democrat. He cannot doubt which will triumph in the end.—Boston Globe.

### How Advertising Pays

The following resolution was passed at the 55th annual convention of the Fruit Growers' association of Ontario: "That this association desire to express its appreciation of the enterprise of Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, in advertising throughout Canada the merits of the Canadian apple with a view to its increased home consumption."

"That in the opinion of this association the campaign has increased the domestic consumption of the Canadian apple, and that the department be asked to continue the campaign next year."

### Only Bent

She only weighed 210, so that when she trod on a banana skin she subsided very gently. The polite shoe-keeper came out to assist her to arise from a box of his best new laid eggs.

"Oh, I do hope I have not broken them," she cried.

"Not at all, madam," said the polite one; "they are only bent."

"Well, old chap, what luck today?" "Nothing but a couple of churches and a peasant's barn. What did you get?"

"Me? Oh, I had a great day. I blew up a college, a library, a cathedral, three hospitals and a tent of Red Cross nurses."

"Bully for you, old chap. You always make the rest of us look like thirty pennings."—Life.

### Once Over

Barber—Shall I go over it again, sir?  
Victim—Oh, no. I heard every word you said.—Boston Truth.

## WHEN BUYING YEAST INSIST ON HAVING THIS PACKAGE



## DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

Alfalfa is Very Profitable Crop

Irrigated lands in Southern Alberta, when devoted to alfalfa growing, return a net profit of eight per cent on a valuation of over \$100 per acre, according to S. S. Lunham, chairman of the Rural Relations Committee of the Lethbridge board of trade.

Dr. Dunham presented his figures at a meeting of farmers recently held near Lethbridge to petition the Dominion government to extend the irrigation systems in Southern Alberta. A petition, praying the government to undertake important irrigation enterprises, was signed by over 200 farmers. The cost of bringing the land under irrigation was estimated at \$18 per acre, and the farmers expressed their willingness to pay this amount, with interest at four per cent, the government to extend repayment over a period of forty years.

It was in connection with the estimated cost of \$18.00 per acre that Mr. Dunham presented his figures.

"Get irrigator at \$18 an acre if you can," he said. "If you cannot get it at \$18 an acre, get it at \$50 or \$60, but get it."

Dr. Dunham proceeded to show the profits which irrigation made possible. He instanced alfalfa, which has come to be an important crop in the irrigated areas of Alberta, and presented the following figures for an acre of alfalfa: \$1 an acre for water; 75 cents for applying the water three times during the season, and \$3.75 per acre for putting the crop in stack—a total cost of \$5.50 per acre. A crop of 2½ tons per acre (many irrigation farmers are getting four and five tons per acre) would show a net profit of \$8.25 per acre at the low price of \$5.50 per ton without any depletion of the soil, but actually increasing its fertility. On this basis alfalfa will pay eight per cent net profit on land valued at \$103.33 per acre.

The fact that farmers who irrigation is not available are petitioning for it and are willing to bear the whole cost of its installation is a tribute to the success of the irrigation enterprises already established in Alberta which include the immense undertaking of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the largest irrigation project on the American continent.



## Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of  
Bile—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE  
LIVER PILLS  
will put you right  
in a few days.

They do  
their duty.

Cure  
Constipation,  
Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

*Wm. D. Wood*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

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*Wm. D. Wood*

## TERRIFYING SPECTACLE

Flower of Youth of Europe Being  
Massacred

"Never in his vision of Inferno did  
Dante imagine anything to compare  
with the unspeakable reality of the  
spectacle of the battlefield of the  
Marne!"

So wrote Pierre Charbon, formerly  
of Montreal, fighting in the ranks of  
the French army in Northern  
France.

"The battle which has just been  
fought on the Marne resulted in a  
brilliant victory for the Allies. To-  
night I walked over a part of the  
battlefield near Reims, and as I  
write I am still affected by the ter-  
rible impression of that visit.

Thousands of men are there, lying  
in the mud, covered by the re-  
cent rains, dead or dying, slashed  
and mutilated, forming as it were an  
immense human melange, from which  
comes unceasingly screams of dis-  
tress and groans of agony.

The little river, the Chemin, is literally  
dammed with German corpses, on  
which our troops crossed without  
wetting their feet. The rain falls in  
torrents. The wounded that we pick  
up are but human parodies, bundles  
of mud and blood, shapeless bodies  
whose only sign of life takes the  
form of hoarse groans of pain. Who  
will take the responsibility of this  
mighty hecatomb? What punishment  
is reserved for the man who has  
caused the flower of the youth of  
Europe to be massacred?"

"We advance with great difficulty.  
Our boots stick in the mud and  
clotted blood. A terrible feeling of  
horror grips us. We march on al-  
most without knowing what we are  
doing. We are mere automatons, un-  
able to think, stupid, dumb, crazed  
with horror by the enormity of the  
catastrophe.

"A soldier wallows in a pool of  
mud. Another, whom we pick up  
is still alive, although his lower jaw  
is completely gone. Here, a man  
both of whose legs are broken, drag  
himself along on his bleeding limbs.  
There another, whose shoulder has  
been shot off, utters a groan of agony.  
Farther off, mowed down by our ter-  
rible 75 centimeter guns, piled one  
on the other, horses and men form  
a terrible heap, those on top, stricken  
in their last charge, still holding  
their lances in their stiff hands,  
arms outstretched.

"Words cannot describe the hor-  
rible vision, the terrifying spectacle  
of these dead and wounded, annihi-  
lated in the awful shock of armed  
nations in this, the most civilized  
since creation. May this war be the  
last spasm of the war monster on  
our planet."

Stop the Cough.—Coughing is  
caused by irritation in the respiratory  
passages and is the effort to dislodge  
obstructions that come from inflamma-  
tion of the mucous membrane. Treat-  
ment with Dr. Williams' Electric Oil  
will allay the inflammation and in  
consequence the cough will cease.  
Try it and you will use no other  
preparation for a cold.

Better Out of Sight  
The ready applicant for a "job" had  
unexpectedly obtained what he asked  
and was set to wheel top dressing for  
gardening operations. Half way  
through the morning his temporary  
employer had occasion to criticize his  
method of going to work.

"Why don't you push the wheel-  
barrow instead of dragging it after  
you?" he was asked. "It would save  
you trouble."

"Not me," growled Weary Willie  
diagnostically. "I'm sick of the sight of  
the blamed thing."

Remove Those Unsightly Warts

by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart  
Extrator. It cures Corns, Warts and  
Bunions, permanently, painlessly and  
surely. Every drug store in America  
recommends and sells Putnam's; it's  
the best.

This from a soap advertisement in  
a western exchange:

"Sirs I saw your advertisement on  
—soap I have not used it yet if it  
does what is claimed to do it is worth  
its wait in gold I am a grand mother  
and have never got anney thing to  
make my complexion satisfactory  
from wrinkles I will not try — soap  
for a time."—Atlanta Constitution.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dietsemper.

Thought She Recognized Him.  
"Even animals show their feeling,"  
marked De Wolf Hopper, the comedian,  
to a friend the other day. "Only  
yesterday an animal showed me grati-  
tude. I was wandering along a stream  
in the country when I met a cow in  
great distress. Her calf was drown-  
ing. I plunged in the water and re-  
cued the calf and the grateful cow  
licked my hand."

"That wasn't gratitude," replied the  
friend. "The cow thought she had  
twined."

Two Irishmen shoveling sand on a  
hot day stopped to rest and to ex-  
change views on the labor question.  
"Pat, this is mighty hard work we  
are at."

"It is indeed, Jimmy, but what kind  
of work is it you'd loike if you could  
not it?"

"Well," said the other, leaning re-  
spectively upon his shovel, "for a nice,  
fat, plump business, I think I would  
like to be a Bishop."

Recruit enters recruiting station,  
most anxious to get into Kitchener's  
army and determined to accommodate  
himself to any conditions as they arise.

Officer (filling in form)—What's  
your religion?  
Zealous recruit—Well, what are  
you short of?—Punch.

"I kissed Jane last night while she  
wasn't looking."

"What did she do?"

"Turned her back on me all even-  
ing."—Philadelphia Ledger.



Even the Laziest Liver  
and Bowels respond to  
the gentle action of

**Abbey's  
Effervescent Salt**

At all Druggists and Stores.  
Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick  
Nerves

## KINGDOM OF HANOVER

War May Return Old Hanoverian  
Kingdom to Power

It is announced from Petrograd  
that the czar will set up the kingdom  
of Hanover, now incorporated in  
Western Prussia, if he crushes Ger-  
many with the aid of the allies. His  
choice for king will be the young  
Duke of Brunswick, although the  
duke's father, the Duke of Cumber-  
land, is living. The Duke of Cumber-  
land is the heir to the throne of Han-  
over, a claim he has never been able  
to enforce. The son is now fighting  
in the ranks of the Kaiser's army.

Hanover opposed Prussia in many  
wars, starting at least as far back as  
Frederick the Great's time. At the  
close of the six weeks' war, about half  
a century ago, Prussia absorbed Han-  
over and imposed the like of kings.

"There was a great hubbub in the  
Prussian royal family when the six  
sons of the Kaiser learned their pretty  
sister was in love with the young man  
upon whom the crown of Hanover  
would have descended, had not the  
Prussian mailed fist intervened. They  
feared that the marriage should not  
take place unless the Duke of Brun-  
swick formally renounced all claims  
to the throne of Hanover and swore un-  
conditional allegiance to the house of  
Hohenzollern. They called upon their  
sister, as a loyal Hohenzollern, to give  
up the match unless her husband sub-  
ordinated himself thoroughly to Ho-  
henzollern."

"But the princess declared she would  
marry the Duke of Brunswick even if  
it meant exile and impoverishment.  
Perhaps she had an intuitive feeling  
that the crown would some time rest  
on her brow if she stood firm. At any  
rate, the young couple won their  
point, and were married without con-  
ditions. Following the birth of her  
baby there was general reconciliation  
on the surface at least.

\$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be  
pleased to learn that there is at least  
one dreaded disease that science has  
been able to cure in all its stages and  
that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure  
is the only positive cure now known.  
The medical fraternity, Catarrh being  
a constitutional disease, requires a consti-  
tutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure  
is taken internally, acting directly upon  
the blood and mucous surfaces of the  
system, thereby destroying the founda-  
tion of the disease and giving the pa-  
tient strength by building up the constitu-  
tion and assisting nature in doing its  
work. The proprietors have so much  
faith in its curative powers that they  
offer One Hundred Dollars for any case  
that it fails to cure. Send for list of tes-  
timonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., To-  
ledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take  
Hall's Family Pills for constipa-  
tion.

The English Vocabulary

There is no accurate or complete  
estimate available of the number of  
words in the vocabularies of the various  
nations. The English language,  
however, is generally conceded to  
have the largest number of words.  
The following figures are taken from  
reliable dictionaries of the various lan-  
guages and are fairly complete: Eng-  
lish, 450,000 words; German, 300,000  
words; French, 140,000 words; Italian,  
140,000 words; Spanish, 120,000 words.  
—New York Times

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Out of "Caste"  
Many people, unless actually fami-  
liar with the ways and customs of the  
native of India, have little idea as  
to how superstitious many of these  
people are, especially with regard to  
their caste system.

In this district, not very long ago,  
a coolie, whilst passing through the  
jungle, was suddenly attacked and  
most severely mauled by a bear.  
His comrades, however, although  
they knew that a few miles distant  
there was a well equipped hospital,  
conveyed him to a village close by,  
where he was kept without medical  
assistance of any kind and in a blas-  
ing sun for three days.

When eventually brought into the  
hospital the man's plight may be bet-  
ter imagined than described. The sur-  
geon, and his assistants managed to  
keep him alive, but his face is so dis-  
figured that he is known in the dis-  
trict as the "reache wallah" (bear-  
man). The most extraordinary thing  
about this case is that the unfortun-  
ate person was, during the time he lay  
in the hospital, considered by the  
fraternity to be unclean, with the re-  
sult that his own wife was, through  
attending to his requirements, thrown  
out of "caste."—The India Gazette.

The Suicide

"Farewell, false world," he wildly  
cries.  
And grieves despair.  
The frightened damsel vainly tries  
To grab him by the hair.

Into the rushing tide he flops.  
Despite the maiden's squeal.  
The operator never stops.  
The progress of his reel.

"Not did it like a pair of clams!"  
The chief yells from the shore.

"Some attend to it now, you hams!  
Go over it once more!"

A person, reading the funeral ser-  
vice at the grave, forgot he was  
the deceased, and asked one of the  
mourners, "Is this a brother or a sis-  
ter?"

"Neither," replied Pat; "only a cou-  
sin."

## POPULAR WITH TROOPS

General Smith-Dorrien Trusts in  
Honor of the Soldier

General Smith-Dorrien, who has  
earned such high praise from Sir  
John French, is the most popular  
general in the British army, because  
during the whole of his career the  
soldiers' welfare has always occupied  
first place in his programme.

Nine-tenths of his service has been  
passed in India, and it was there at  
Quetta that he built the first sol-  
diers' club that the army has known.  
The general's first public appear-  
ance in England was made on a Wes-  
leyan platform, from which he deliv-  
ered a lengthy speech in favor of  
ameliorating the discomforts of bar-  
rack life.

He is one of the few soldiers who  
can speak eloquently and without  
notes.

The acts which perhaps have en-  
deared him to Tommy Atkins more  
than any others were the repeal of  
picket duty and the freedom granted  
to soldiers during manoeuvres.

Until General Smith-Dorrien took  
command at Aldershot pickets of four  
or eight men paraded the streets until  
midnight. General Smith-Dorrien put  
the soldiers on his honor not to mis-  
behave himself in the public streets  
and abolished the pickets. They have  
never been reinstated.

## GUARD THE CHILDREN

FROM AUTUMN COLDS

The fall is the most severe season  
of the year for colds—one day is warm  
while the next is wet and cold, and  
unless the mother is on her guard the  
little ones are seized with colds that  
may hang on all winter. Baby's Own  
Tablets are mothers' best friend in  
preventing or banishing colds. They  
act as a gentle laxative, keeping the  
stomach free and sweet.  
An occasional dose will prevent cold  
or if cold does come on suddenly the  
prompt use of the Tablets will quick-  
ly cure it. The Tablets are sold by  
medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents  
a box from The Dr. Williams' Medi-  
cine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## War Again in Bible Lands

The entrance of Turkey into the war  
means once more the blood stained  
soil of the Holy Land will send to  
heaven the cries of the desolated and  
the dying. One of the earliest de-  
parches reports fighting at Gaza. It  
will be recalled that Samson carried  
off the gates of this city. Turkish  
troops have mobilized around the  
Gulf of Akaba and the Sinai peninsula.  
Over the same ground more than 3,000  
years ago the great prophet Moses led  
the children of Israel. Turkish troops  
have been reported as concentrated  
at Mosul on the Tigris, which is across  
the river from ancient Nineveh.

There has been widespread distress  
and devastation throughout the Holy  
Land caused by the wholesale con-  
scription of all men, Christians and  
Moslems alike, between the ages of  
eighteen and forty-two.

The Jewish colonists of Palestine  
have been especial sufferers. Actual  
deaths from starvation have been re-  
ported in the Holy City itself. Most  
of the 60,000 Jews in Jerusalem are  
from Russia, Roumania and Germany.  
Their source of livelihood has been  
the trade remittances which they have  
received through the mails from home.  
War has stopped this income. Many  
of the colonists are old people who  
have gone to the land of promise to  
spend their declining years, and these  
are unequal to the special exertions  
necessary to obtain funds to leave  
the country. It is said that compara-  
tively few of these Jewish settlers are  
Americans, but relief is sorely needed  
by them.—Albany Knickerbocker  
Press.

A Pill That Lightens Life.—To the  
man who is a victim of indigestion  
the transaction of business becomes  
an added misery. He cannot concen-  
trate his mind upon his tasks and  
loss and vexation attend him. To such  
a man Parmelee's Vegetable Pills offer  
relief. A course of treatment, ac-  
cording to directions, will convince  
him of their great excellence. They  
are confidently recommended because  
they will do all that is claimed for  
them.

"Do you think our boy will have any  
trouble in passing his examinations?"  
asked the mother.

"Don't you worry," replied the father.  
"A boy who can get across a foot-  
ball field the way he does can pass  
anything."—Washington Star.

## WON'T MIX

Bad Food and Poor Health Won't  
Mix

The human stomach stands much  
abuse but it won't return good health  
if you give it bad food.  
If you feed right you should feel  
right, for proper food and a good mind  
is the safe road to health.

"A year ago I became much alarm-  
ed about my health for I began to  
suffer after each meal no matter how  
little I ate," says a Western woman.  
"I lost my appetite and the very  
thought of food grew distasteful, with  
the result that I was not nourished  
and got weak and thin."

"My home cares were very heavy,  
for I had a large family of my own I  
have also to look out for an aged  
mother. There was no one to shoulder  
my household burdens, and come what  
might I must bear them, and this  
thought nearly drove me frantic when  
I realized that by health was breaking  
down."

"I read an article in the paper about  
some one with trouble like mine be-  
ing helped by Grape-Nuts food and  
acting on this suggestion, I gave  
Grape-Nuts a trial. The first dish of  
this delicious food proved that I had  
struck the right thing."

"My uncomfortable feelings in stom-  
ach disappeared as if by magic and  
in an incredibly short space of time  
I was again myself. Since then I have  
gained 12 pounds in weight through a  
summer of hard work and realize I am  
a very different woman, all due to the  
splendid food, Grape-Nuts." Name  
given by Canadian Postum Co., Win-  
sor, Ont.

Read the famous little book, "The  
Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's  
a R. on."

Ever read the above letter? A new  
one appears from time to time. They  
are genuine, true and full of human  
interest.

## PRAISES VALOR OF ENEMY

Kaiser's Troops Die With Faces to  
Fee, Writes French Captain

"In one little corner six men had  
crawled to die together. One of them  
still held in his stiffened hand a postal  
card that I will send after the war is  
over to his family, that they may  
know at least that their son died a  
Christian death. It will be some small  
consolation to this Christian family."

"A little further on was another  
group of eight, who also apparently  
had gathered together to die. In the  
midst of the sprawling bodies a little  
prayer book was open at the prayer  
for the dying. Each German soldier  
carried one of these books containing  
prayers before battle, for the dead,  
and so on. One likes to think that  
these soldiers, our enemies, who have  
died in this manner, are no: the same  
ones who massacred women, children  
and old men and dispatched the  
wounded.

The above paragraphs are extracts  
from a letter written by a French cap-  
tain of cavalry at the front to a friend  
in Paris, and published in the Figaro.  
In the letter the author describes with  
feeling his impressions as he came  
across the German dead who lay in  
windrows. They had been surprised  
first by French shells and then by  
French bayonets. He gave due credit  
to a brave enemy.

"I took advantage of a few hours of  
liberty," he says, "to go to the battle-  
field of the woods of —, to the east  
of B—; I saw there the most touch-  
ing spectacle of my life. The dead  
were so thick one could not count  
them, but one forgot that they were  
bodies in the vision of the high moral  
lesson in the scene. I have sent several  
of my officers there on a pilgrimage,  
that they may profit by it. The Ger-  
man dead lay there, more than six  
hundred of them, resting where death  
had surprised them.

"Here a section that had been  
marching, bayonets fixed on their  
pieces; there a section who had died  
while they were on their knees, firing  
carefully; the officers at their posts,  
before or behind, as the case might be.  
Not an officer or man had turned to  
the rear. Nearly all these men were  
reservists. Here and there the dead  
of line regiments lay where they had  
fallen; the regularity of their align-  
ment and intervals was most impres-  
sioning.

"Passing along the German line I  
could see the effects of our 75m. can-  
non. Men intrenched in deep trenches  
had been torn out by the devastating  
shells. A little further to the rear, in  
the interior of the woods, long lines  
of dead men again. Our charging in-  
fantry had left their marks on these."



## The Choicest Gifts In Store

are what you want. The serviceable present has a value all its own, it lives throughout the coming year, ever reminding the owner of the wishes and goodwill of the giver. Few gifts are more acceptable than

### CHINA

We have a splendid assortment of Japanese hand painted ware that cannot fail to delight.

Cups and Saucers . . . 15c. to 75c.  
Berry Sets . . . \$1.75 to \$3.50  
Cocoa Pots . . . \$2.25  
Fancy Bread and Cake Plates 50c. to \$1.00  
Cream, Sugar and Teas \$1.50 to \$3.00  
Fancy Butter Dishes, Fern Pots, Nut Bowls, Bon Bons . . . 25c. to \$1.75  
Attractive China Ornaments, 25c. to 75c.

Japanese Basket-  
ware, 10c. to 75c.

Japanese Antimony-  
ware, 10c. to \$1.75

### FRAMED PICTURES

all sizes and descriptions, 50c. to \$3.00.

Indian Made Mocassins, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Ladies Handbags, Bill Books, Coin Purses  
in great variety, . . . 50c. to \$1.50

A HOUSEHOLD HELPER, CARPET  
SWEEPERS . . . \$4.00 to \$5.00

## IRVING'S LIMITED

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

Excursions to  
**Eastern Canada & United States**

On Sale December 1st to December 31st 1914

THREE MONTHS LIMIT

Very Low Fares to Toronto, Hamilton, Sarnia, Windsor, Montreal, Ottawa, Belleville, Kingston, St. John, Moncton, Halifax, and all other points in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

Reduced Rates to points in Central States including Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, Kansas City and other points.

Cheap Rail Fares in connection with Trans-Atlantic Passages.  
Return Limit Five Months

All further information from any Ticket Agent, or

**R. DAWSON,**  
District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

### Raid on British Coast

London, December 16—The eastern coast of England was raided to-day by German warships which dropped shells in several towns along a 40 mile strip of coast. Considerable damage was done in Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool, and it is said that several persons were killed or wounded.

The German raid apparently was performed by a few fast cruisers and as far as is known the main British and German fleets were not engaged. London has a report that two German warships were sunk. The British admiralty stated that naval encounters were in progress but details as to the size of the engagement are lacking.

The official reports do not set forth the number of the attacking force, nor do they say whether the sea coast towns were fired upon simultaneously, or one after the other. The unofficial reports reaching London by telephone were confused and probably exaggerated.

A witness at the seaside resort of Scarborough estimates that 50 shells landed in the town, enveloped it in smoke and destroyed the Balmoral hotel, a number of houses and the railway station. One of the objectives of the attack was St. Martin's church, which was damaged. A woman behind a counter of a shop was killed and her husband wounded.

Messages from Hartlepool say the gas works and the lumber yards there were set afire by the shells of the German ships. The esti-

mate of losses at Hartlepool is nine persons killed. Probably this is guesswork and exaggerated.

Two German warships threw 30 shells into Whitby and wrecked several houses, according to a message from this place, and one civilian resident of Whitby died of a wound suffered during the bombardment. The sounds of the German bombardment were heard at towns inland as far as 20 miles.

The bombardment of cities on the east coast of England by German cruisers is the first overt act of war against British territory. The British people have felt that their fleet in the North sea was sufficient to render this possibility very remote.

The news of this naval raid was announced by the British Admiralty shortly before 11:30 this morning, and it threw London into the greatest excitement that has prevailed since outbreak of the war.

### The Bank of Montreal

For evidence of very serious effects of the war upon Canadian trade the enquirer will have to look elsewhere than to the statements presented at the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal on Monday. The bank's profits for the financial year ending with October were \$2,496,000, as compared with \$2,648,000 the year before; its assets are now \$259,000,000, as compared with \$244,000,000 the year before; its deposits are \$197,000,000, as compared with \$191,000,000 a year ago. This fine showing was surely more than the shareholders felt they had reason to expect. The increase in the value of the assets is proof that the bank's resources are of the highest class. If they were not, the great decline in the value of many securities traded in would have made a difference. The increase in deposits is an unexpected good feature of the statement. Another highly satisfactory feature is the large proportion of liquid assets. These amount to 55 per cent of the liabilities. Their total value is \$122,600,000 as compared with \$103,600,000 a year ago. While the bank's business has thus been carried on in a way that is most gratifying to the shareholders, the interests of its customers have been looked after. Its loans amount to almost as much as they did a year ago, and are \$12,000,000 more than they were six months ago.

The influence of the bank's report will be reassuring to the general public. It will cause some brightening of spirits and resistance to any pessimism that may be in the atmosphere. The words of the president and of the general manager will contribute to the same better feeling. Mr. Meredith does not believe that the pause in the country's advance will be of long duration, and he expects it to be followed by a period of progress and development. We must bide the time of the suspension of the capital movement to this country, which, as Sir Frederick Williams Taylor points out, means a difference of about \$25,000,000 a month to us. But we are standing the strain admirably.

### Two Sides to a Story

Not long ago a Canadian hardware manufacturing firm solicited orders from a wholesale jobber in the United States for goods on which there happened to be no import duty into that country. The answer was very prompt:

"Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the . . . we beg to say that we cannot place any orders with any foreign houses at present even at a difference of ten or fifteen per cent in favor of their goods. The sole and simple reason is that we have to keep our own factories busy on this side of the line, and we consider it worth while to make a few sacrifices for the sake of doing it."

The reply was kept by the Canadian manufacturer as an admirable sample of American loyalty to American institutions. It was respected as the kind of business co-operation that has made the United States the third exporting nation in the world. And admiration for such a spirit and business longightedness can very well help teach us a lesson that is being brought home to us in these days.

Canada just now needs all the business she can get to keep her own factories busy. Canadians are learning that in nearly every line there are made in Canada articles as good and cheap as anything imported, yes, and frequently both better and cheaper. Be-

fore purchasing the latter they are taking steps first to consider if there is not a Canadian article of at least equal value.

When next you go into a store to purchase an article, find out whether it is made in Alberta. If so buy it. But if it is not an Alberta product, buy the Canadian brand. If Canada does not produce it, the Empire surely does. Then buy the Empire product in preference to the foreign.

### As Others See It

The Roman Review, an Italian publication, has the following to say in regard to the visit of Kitchener to Paris following the retreat of the Allied army from Mons:

"The British are a people splendidly disciplined. Not a complaint was heard when it appeared manifest that the British remained alone, from Mons to the Marne, to fight the battle for France. There were no public recriminations nor journalistic lamentations. Lord Kitchener went to Paris in strict incognito, and his interference lost nothing of its potency on this account. The Minister Messimy received his courage. General Pau was called on to do a work of a very different urgency than that of sentimental wanderings in Alsace; a greater harmony between the authorities; a closer co-operation between the allied troops was assured, and the heroic British army corps were flanked by soldiers of the first order. A new spirit was infused into the French army, discouraged by the timid attitude of the reserves, who, by a great mistake, had been sent to sustain the first shock of the enemy; and the spirit infused was the spirit of victory. This is the secret history of the campaign, which no English newspaper has revealed."

### Want Flax Fibre

A Massachusetts flax mill is anxious to ascertain if it can secure flax fibre in Alberta. They have been in the habit of getting their flax fibre from Russia, and as our country is now hoping to take advantage of some of the business that has been going to Europe, it will be regrettable if some way is not found whereby Western Canada can profit from the sale of flax fibre. We grow a considerable amount of flax, and the fibre, which is taken off the straw in Europe by the farmers after the straw has been steeped, would here have to be done by some firm making a business of the process, as our farmers would not have the patience to take the fibre off themselves, and besides it requires experience to handle it. However it should be possible to overcome these difficulties and when that is done work up a very profitable business in flax fibre.

A Gent's Necktie  
With Every  
Purchase  
of \$5.00  
or over

**FREE**

AT  
OUR  
GREAT  
CLEAN-UP  
SALE THIS WEEK

**A. G. SPOONER**  
Gent's Furnishings

## NOTHING DOING

is a poor motto, especially at Christmas time, when hearty good will and friendship ought to rule supreme. It is a time of cementing old friendships in the old, old way, and these suggestions will help you.

Watches	Hand Painted
Brooches	China
Necklets	Cut Glass..
Rings	Silverware
Diamonds	Mantle Clocks
Lodge Emblems	Kitchen Clocks
Eye Glasses to fit the eyes	400 Day and Alarm Clocks

at  
**: KAHLER'S :**

THE WATCHMAKER

AND JEWELLER

## Every Boy and Girl

Looks to Santa Claus for a gift of their desire. What is better for the youngsters than that they should have all the fresh air and outdoor exercise possible,—it makes real men and women!

Let Santa Claus give them something that will be worth while. How about a pair of skates or a good strong sleigh Here are a few prices.

Skates, at 75c., \$1.00, 2.75, and up to 6.00 a pair.

Hockey Sticks, 20c., 35c., 65c., 90c.

Hand Sleighs, \$1.25 and 1.50 each.

Pocket Knives, 25c. to 2.50 each

Embroidery Scissors, 40c. and 50c. pr

Scissor Sets, in case, \$3.00

.22 Rifles \$3 to \$10 each

## And Every Man and Woman

Sees in the gift they receive the thought the giver has for them. Let your gifts bear the hall mark of taste and good sense. A useful present is far more acceptable than the other kind. All these suggestions are of value. Glance over them and call and inspect our large line of useful goods which is at your service.

Gasoline Lamps, 300 c.p., \$10.00  
Coal Oil Lamps, 300 c.p., \$12.00  
Carvers, \$1.50 and \$2.00 a pair  
Case Carvers, \$3.00 to \$5.35 per set  
Knives, Forks, fancy boxes, 4.25, 4.50  
Safety Razors, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each  
N. P. Tea and Coffee Pots, \$1.50 each  
Razor Strops, \$1 to \$1.50 each  
Aluminum Ware

## WOLFE & PETTMAN

### Farmers Elevator Company

Following the legislation passed recently by the Provincial government, which provides that the government will advance 85 per cent of the cost of elevators, the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company have this year erected

28 elevators. With the exception of two, all the elevators have a capacity of 35,000 bushels and the cost of erection in each case was \$8,150. All the elevators are built of galvanized iron, on concrete foundations and are equipped with gasoline engines as motive power, and with the latest improved elevator machinery. Last year the company handled 3,774,381 bushels

of grain in the seventy-eight elevators it operated, reducing the spread in the price, incidentally making a profit of \$17,000.

Mr. W. J. Robson left for the east on Friday evening's train, where he will spend a three months holiday.